FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, JANUARY 9, 1860. [NO. 2223.]

A CARD.

GEO. W. SPERLING, Produce Dealer,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, No. Ca.

SPIRITS Turpentine, Cotton, Flour, Back-Country Liquors, Dried Fruit, Flaxseed, Beeswax, Tobacco, &c., &c., purchased at HIGH PRICES.

☞ **Consignments Solicited.** ☜
GEO. W. SPERLING.
Oct'r 11, 1859 57*tf

WHISKEY,
Brandy and Wine!

180 BBLS. pure Wyandotte Corn Ohio Whiskey;
24 " old Rye Monongahela Excelsior do., Dew-Drop, Honey-Suckle, Long City and other brands;
12 Bbls. Back Country Apple Brandy;
15 " " Corn and Rye Whiskey;
10 " pure French Cognac Brandy;
15 " New England Rum (Rock Spring;)
10 " Sweet Malaga Wine;
5 " Pure Spirit for wine mixing;
5 " Holland Gin;
5 Cases Schiedam Schnapps;
5 " Stomac Bitters;

☞ The whole warranted PURE—not adulterated—and will be sold at the lowest prices.
G. W. SPERLING.
Oct 31 62*tf

KNIVES.

200 DOZEN Pocket and Table Cutlery—Geo. Wostenholm's, Rogers' and other celebrated manufacturers. For sale cheap.
GEO. W. SPERLING.

CANDLES.

20 BOXES ADAMANTINE CANDLES for sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

SUNDRIES.

STOCK and Pad Locks; Hinges and Screws; Fire Irons; Pots; Bake Ovens; Skillets; Spiders; Sad Irons; Drawing Knives; Saws; Files; Well Buckets and Well Wheels; Horse and Mule Shoes and Nails; Dippers; Measures; Sifters; Frying Pans; Blacking; Curry Combs; Shoe Brushes; Brooms; Twine; Shoe Thread; Cotton and Wool Cards; Coffee Mills; Looking-Glasses; Churns; Powder and Shot; Grubbing and Weeding Hoes; Rivets. For sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

Hats, Caps and Umbrellas.

A LARGE assortment of Hats, Caps and Umbrellas, for sale cheap.
G. W. SPERLING.

LEATHER.

100 SIDES Oak Tan'd Spanish Sole Leather, for sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

SCOTCH WHISKEY.

HALF Pipe pure ISLEY WHISKEY, for sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

Iron and Steel.

A LARGE STOCK of different sizes and qualities, for sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

SADDLERY.

50 DIFFERENT kinds of Saddles;
20 doz. Collars;
8 " Whips;
6 " Bridles;
4 " Saddle Bags;
Martingales, Bridle-Bits, Stirrup-Irons, &c., &c. For sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

COFFEE.

50 SACKS RIO COFFEE, a choice quality, for sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

Guns and Revolvers.

40 GUNS,—Single and Double Barrel,—varying in price from $5 to $125, each. For sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

CANDY.

20 BOXES Candy for sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

SOAP! SOAP!

60 BOXES Soap, No. 1 Extra, Chas. Colgate's Superior, and other brands, for sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

Mullets! Mullets!!

50 BBLS. new Mullets, in Oak and Pine Barrels, for sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

NAILS.

200 KEGS, of choice brands, for sale.
G. W. SPERLING

BLANKETS.

300 PAIRS Blankets of various qualities, at from 75 cts. to $6.00 per pair. For sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

SEGARS.

200,000 SEGARS of different qualities, from 40 c. to $8 per Box. For sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

Kerseys and Linseys.

A LARGE stock of Kerseys and Linseys on hand and for sale cheap.
G. W. SPERLING.

Bagging and Rope.

12000 YARDS heavy Gunny Bagging;
2000 Lbs. Rope.
For sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

Spades and Shovels.

20 DOZEN Spades and Shovels; Ames', Carr's, Adams', Thomas' and others make. For sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

Axes! Axes!!

20 BOXES S. W. Collins' Turpentine and Club Axes. Also, HATCHETS. For sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

Trace Chains.

200 PAIRS Trace Chains, from 83 cts. to 1 25 per pair. For sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

MATCHES.

200 GROSS Matches for sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

Manilla Rope.

18 COILS Manilla Rope of different sizes; Bed Cords, Plow Lines, and large Cotton Rope. For sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

BUTTER.

25 KEGS fresh Alleghany Mountain and Goshen Butter. For sale.
G. W. SPERLING.

SNUFF.

20 HALF Bbls. Eagle Mills Snuff.
G. W. SPERLING.

Wholesale and Retail.

BOOTS & SHOES.

40 CASES Brogan, Kip, Welt Calf, Enameled, Gaiter, Women', Misses' and Children's SHOES.
Also, Patent brass-tip Enameled Leather Shoes, for Misses and Children.
12 cases BOOTS of various kinds.
Just received and for sale at the usual low prices.
GEO. W. SPERLING,
Hay St., opposite D. & W. McLaurin.
Nov'r 12, 1859 66*tf

TEXAS IN BLADEN COUNTY, N. C.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors: Having recently seen a letter written to you in regard to Texas in extreme Eastern North Carolina, prompts me to address you one in regard to Middle North Carolina. Having made a late exploration of Bladen county, or rather the lower portion, I never was more agreeably surprised to find such a vastly rich country, so beautifully situated, and apparently located so as to be to every possible advantage the farmer could ask for. I will first call attention to that part of the county vulgarly called *Hungry Neck*. It abounds in large tracts of as rich land as can be found in the State. It is here that the famous Salt Marsh lands are; also Buckle, White Oak and Lyon Swamps. These are vastly rich, and will make from sixty to one hundred bushels of corn per acre. I have known some large fields to make an average of seventy-six bushels per acre. These lands can now be bought from $3 to $20 per acre, from one hundred to a thousand acres in a body; clear of freshets, and in hearing of every steamboat whistle that passes Cape Fear River, or locomotive that passes the Wilmington and Rutherford Railroad. These are all swamp lands, and many will no doubt say they can't be drained; they have not fall to let the water off; or it will cost too much, or it is too hard to clear and cultivate; but I will veto such talk as that from personal knowledge. In the Summer the swamps are nearly dry without ditching. I think the whole county can be drained at an expense of $2 per acre at the most; as for clearing they are the easiest cleared I have ever seen. The mode for clearing is to chop down in Winter, let lie till planting time, then set fire, and all burns except the large logs and trees which are killed by the fire. Mode of cultivation: First year after clearing, take sharp stakes, punch holes thick as you please, plant your corn, chop bushes one time if needed, and rest assured that you will make from forty to sixty bushels the first year without any cultivation. Cotton has never been cultivated here, but I suppose these lands are as well adapted to its growth as Edgecombe, Jones or any other Eastern lands, but it would not pay so well as raising corn. A good hand here can make from $1000 to $1500 a year making corn at the present prices. These lands are located between Black and Cape Fear Rivers, thirty miles from Wilmington and sixty from Fayetteville, the best corn market in the State or in the United States. The Salt marsh lands are now being drained, and attract many visiters. There is something very peculiar about this marsh. There are about seventy acres of it perfectly barren as to the growth of trees, producing nothing but grass and a few weeds and shrubbery. The soil is extremely rich and this year produced about one hundred bushels of corn per acre, with very little cultivation, and okra stalks to such an enormous size that it would not do to tell, but the writer could almost climb them. I am also told that sweet potatoes have been made there to weigh fourteen pounds.

Now, Messrs Editors, would it not have been better for many who have left our State, and those who intend leaving, to look and to have looked at their own State before leaving? Many of them act as if they think the county or district they live in is the whole State of North Carolina; but it is not so; it is a large place and good lands enough to support ten times the present population. I am satisfied if many who intend leaving the State would come and look at the part of the country described in this letter, they would be content to settle here and remain in the old State, and in future times would look back with pleasure to the time they came here and be proud that they did not leave their native State. This part of the country, unlike most rich countries, is very healthy, having good water and some most beautiful elevated sand-hills to build on. There appears to be a seam between the rich and poor lands: you can step off the poorest into the richest lands.

One thing I forgot to tell about: the salt marsh. That is, it has numerous salt and sulphur springs. I think the owner might make salt if inclined to do so. I think that this section of country is destined to become the Eden of North Carolina, and at a day not very far distant. Much more might be said in regard to this country, but I fear I am trying your patience. Yours resp'y,

NEW HANOVER.

Black River, New Hanover County.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CHATHAM, PRAIRIE CO., ARK., December 8th, 1859.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—Gentlemen:—Prairie County is rapidly settling up with fine citizens; the soil is productive, yields corn, wheat and cotton finely; health good; water in most parts splendid; schools in this county as numerous and as well attended as in any new county. There is in Brownsville, the county seat, in course of erection a commodious and neat academy. Improved lands are worth from $8 to $20, and unimproved lands from $2 50 to $10 per acre. The Circuit Court of Prairie Co. convened on Monday 28th November, Judge J. J. Clendenin presiding. The quickest case on record was that of J. M. Trimble for horse stealing. Trimble was brought from Jail, tried, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years, all done in the space of little more than half an hour—so you see we make quick work with horse thieves. The work upon the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad (which passes through Prairie Co.) is progressing rapidly, nearly all the grading from White River to Brownsville is done, and that from Brownsville to Little Rock is in course of erection. There has been great emigration from the Eastern States to and through this country this fall. We had the pleasure of welcoming to our mansion a short time since Dr. A. W. Palmer and his brother H. H. Palmer, and Mr. Wm. Barber of Chatham Co., N. C.; also Mr. J. S. Chambers formerly of Montgomery Co., N. C., but now a resident of Jackson Co., Ark. While here I with some of our neighbors and these guests visited the pigeon roost a short distance from us and killed in a short time and with very little trouble 1,704 pigeons. O. A R.

EWING'S SPRING ACADEMY.

THE third session of this School will commence on the second Monday in January 1860. This School is situated in the midst of an excellent community, free from the allurements of vice, and near enough to a sulphur spring of undoubted virtue, for all students who wish to use the water. The health of the place, the morality of the people, and the advantages of the School in various respects, are too well known to need further publicity.

Tuition $6 50, $9 and $12 per session of five months. Vocal Music and Penmanship extra. Board in good families from $5 to $7 per month. A few may obtain board with the Principal.

☞ Worthy poor young gentlemen will be received and credited until they can teach and pay. For further particulars address the Principal.

T. H. EWING, Principal.
Macedonia, Montgomery, N. C., Dec'r 19, '59. 77*3t

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 5, 1860.

TOWN AFFAIRS.—The Municipal election on Monday last was without excitement, but one ticket being generally voted for. Except a very few scattering votes the old Board received all, and were elected, as follows:—

Arch'd McLean, Mayor.
Jas. Sundy, Commissioner of Ward No. 1.
M. McKinnon, " " " 2.
E. L. Pemberton, " " " 3.
Geo. W. Williams, " " " 4.
A. A. McKethan, " " " 5.
Wm. McLaurin, " " " 6.
Wm. Warden, " " " 7.

COLD WEATHER.—It is seldom that the thermometer falls so low here as on Tuesday morning last, when it stood at 4° above zero. The cold and the snow have caused a serious interruption of the mails

The telegraph reports the thermometer at different places in the North as standing at 10, 20, and even 30° *below zero.*

SALES.—January 4, 1860, by John H. Cook, Auctioneer—7 shares Gas stock, at $102 50, par value $100; 10 shares High School stock, at $19. The house and lot between the Fayetteville Hotel and the lot on which the Bank of Clarendon is building a Banking House, at $2650. Bought by G. W. Williams & Co. and Starr & Williams, for the purpose of erecting two large and elegant Store buildings for their business.

HIGH PRICES FOR NEGROES.—At a sale at auction by the Clerk and Master in Equity, in this town on Tuesday last, seven negroes were sold at the following prices:

Lydia, upwards of 60 years,	$270
Kelly, 14 years,	1130
Becky, 45 to 50, sickly,	305
Mitchell, about 24,	1400
Mary, 12 or 13,	1000
Renty, about 12,	1070
Isaac, about 50,	600
	$5775

ANOTHER CANDIDATE FOR MARTYRDOM.—We see that the Rev. Daniel Worth has written a letter from the jail in Greensborough to some abolition friend in New York, who has published it in the Times. He announces his incarceration, expects to be convicted, and informs his friend that the punishment for his offence by our laws is the pillory, whipping and imprisonment, all of which he appears to be delighted to have an opportunity to undergo, says he has even "shouted aloud for joy," at the pleasant prospect. We can only say that his delight will be shared by a great many people who differ from him radically on other points.

VIEWS OF A NEW YORKER.—A letter from a New York gentleman, of liberal and enlightened views, and connected with the South by many ties, says,—

"I need not assure you of how deeply the sympathies of all here have been moved by the late diabolical incursion into Virginia. I have never been so alarmed as now for the disruption of our beneficent and glorious Union. Should it take place, how bitterly all will feel, that it is a problem where the two halves are a great deal less than the whole. The collapse that would take place in Northern property exceeds all computation, and nowhere more than in New York City and State.

"The South could easily make commercial treaties with France and England—even treaties offensive and defensive; for England particularly has too many millions of its people dependent upon cotton to permit the extinction or even a long interruption of slave labor in the South.

"I do not apprehend that the catastrophe is very near. But considering the long continued and increasing fanaticism of the Eastern States and New York and Ohio about slavery, I think it will occur.

"The North-western States, that might be the umpire in our antagonism, are much under the influence of the North. The teachers go from thence, and European emigrants, ignorant of the value of the Union and prejudiced against slavery, all go there. So that the West will hardly be conservative.

"You must at the South "Pray to God and keep your powder dry," pass severe police laws, cultivate the mechanic arts, and initiate some independent commercial intercourse with Europe."

HOW TO PURCHASE PEACE.—In a discussion of the Tariff question which arose incidentally in the House of Representatives last week, the Pennsylvania members, democrats and all, manifested a very strong desire for high protective duties. One of them, Mr. Killinger, (Republican,) said that "the gentleman from South Carolina could have peace if he would extend the olive branch and give us specific duties on coal and iron."

Is this the secret of the Northern war upon the South? Is it because the South has voted uniformly and almost unitedly against protection, that the fanatical philanthropy of the North has been excited? And will fanaticism sell its philanthropy for higher duties on coal and iron? It is a queer revelation, made apparently without a blush, and received without a rebuke.

AN INTELLIGENT YOUTH.—A writer in the Raleigh Spirit of the Age describes a youth of 18, with a jug in hand, whom he met in traveling through Tennessee, and of whom he asked the name of the county he was then in? After hemming and hawing considerably, he said it was "*Tennessee, he b'lieved.*" He then asked him what brandy and whiskey were selling at? He brightened up, his eyes began to sparkle, and he replied in a quick tone of voice—"Whiskey is worth $1. There is not any brandy to sell."

COTTON RECEIPTS.—2,118,822 bales, against 1,765,997 last year. Increase 352,825 bales.

CONGRESS.—Neither House sat on Saturday or Monday.

On Tuesday, in the Senate, the proceedings of a Union meeting in Rochester were read at length and laid upon the table.

Mr. Brown, of Miss., denied the truth of the report that he intended to attack the President. He, however, dissented from the statement that the question of Slavery in the Territories has been finally settled by a decision of the Supreme Court. The Judiciary had done all it could to protect slavery in the Territories, but more legislation was necessary.

Messrs. Doolittle, of Wis., and Pugh, of Ohio, followed Mr. Brown in opposition to further legislation. Adjourned.

In the House, on Tuesday, Mr. Boyce, of S. C., concluded his speech commenced on Friday in vindication of the South.

Mr. English, of Ind., made a speech in defence of his Kansas compromise bill. He regarded it as a settlement of the whole question, but the Black Republicans are endeavoring to re-open it, in order to acquire political power.

The House adjourned without taking a vote for Speaker, in consequence of the absence of several Democrats.

EVIL WAYS.—We presume that every Democratic paper in the State—we know the fact as to many of them—published last Summer the foul imputation against Mr. Gilmer of having, in an improper way, a copy of Helper's book. The charge was the staple of much of their electioneering against him. Should not honest men feel it their duty to retract such a charge when most solemnly denied, and when there is not a particle of proof to sustain it? Most assuredly. Yet what Democratic paper has either retracted it or attempted to establish it? Not one. But surely, every honest man will say, they will at least publish Mr. Gilmer's emphatic denial, which covers every possible phase of the vile charge? Have they done so? Not one of all the North Carolina Democratic papers that we have seen has done such an act of justice. Not one of them has published Mr. Gilmer's remarks in Congress, in which he denounced as a "lie" the charge that *they* had propagated against him, "with the ferocity of tigers and the malignity of devils." How they can pursue such a course, and yet hope to be regarded as honest men and as patriots, is more than we can see.

But such is the common course of the Democratic papers. Look, for another example, at the Salisbury Banner. It allowed a person through its columns to assail most shamefully three of its brother editors, not one of whom had given it cause for any but the kindest feelings; and yet it totally suppresses the replies of all of the three. Its readers are not allowed even to know that any one of the three had a word of reply to make to the unjust and malignant assault which it had allowed to be made through its columns.

Again: Every Democratic paper in the State, so far as we have seen, has lavished abuse upon the Worth Investigating Committee of the last Legislature, for its report on the management of the North Carolina Railroad. But not one of them has published any part of that Report. They will allow their readers to see only Mr. Fisher's side of the question. They *dare not* let the whole truth be seen. Strong as are the party feelings of their readers, they think it hazardous to allow them to see the truth.

So again, the Wilmington Journal lately charged that Mr. Gilmer had voted for "one of the Northern Opposition, meaning thereby a Black Republican," for Speaker of the House. The man Mr. Gilmer voted for is no Black Republican. The Journal does not *now* pretend that he is; but yet does not retract its original statement to that effect. It leaves its readers to suppose that he is. It thus knowingly slanders Mr. Gilmer and Mr. Briggs in the same breath.

Such is not the purpose of the newspaper press. It is a degradation from its noblest ends. Instead of informing, it misleads the public—knowingly, wilfully misleads.

A LADY'S SPUNK.—A writer in the Charleston Courier relates the following:—

"An Alexandria officer, who recently returned home with others, was asked if he intended going back to Charlestown. His answer was, that "he would leave it to his wife." She decided that "*it rested with himself to say which should go—she or himself—but there was one thing certain, she or himself would have to go, and he could take his choice.*"

"Talk about *Spartan women* and Revolutionary heroines after that! The annals of ancient or modern times have never recorded anything in the line of chivalry yet, that can beat this Virginia demonstration."

Spirit of Southern Ladies.—A correspondent of the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser relates the following, which shows that the patriotic example set by the ladies of Richmond is being followed by their sisters in various portions of the South:

"Touching the question of Southern rights, I was recently conversing with a young lady of this country, noted for good sense and originality, who was earnest and eloquent in praise of the patriotic resolutions adopted by the ladies of Richmond, that they would not wear any article of dress manufactured at, or bought from the North; that sooner than do so, they would learn to weave cloth with the old fashioned loom, &c. I, of course, agreed with my young lady friend in every thing she said; but I was (I must confess) rather puzzled to know what the dear ladies would do for "h—ps," so I rather bashfully asked the question: "*What will you do for steel and brass?*" Imagine my discomfiture at her characteristic and patriotic reply, "*White Oak Splits forever!*" Let the Virginia ladies take courage!

The Fugitive Slave Law in Illinois.—The Grand Jury of the United States District Court, has lately found a bill of indictment, under the Fugitive Slave Law, against eight citizens of Ottowa, Ill., for the rescue of alleged slaves in that city, in October last

Heavy Fall of Snow.—Snow fell at Charlotte N. C., last Saturday, to the depth of seven inches.

The Charleston Convention.—The Charleston Mercury does not admire the peculiar features of the proposed Convention in that city. It says if Kansas be admitted the Convention will be composed thus:—

FREE STATES.

	Votes.		Votes.
Maine,	8	Illinois,	11
New Hampshire,	5	Michigan,	6
Vermont,	5	Wisconsin,	5
Massachusetts,	13	Iowa,	4
Rhode Island,	4	Minnesota,	4
Connecticut,	6	Kansas,	3
New York,	35	California,	4
New Jersey,	7	Oregon,	3
Pennsylvania,	27		
Ohio,	23	Total, 19 States,	186
Indiana,	13		

SLAVE STATES.

	Votes.		Votes.
Delaware,	3	Louisiana,	6
Maryland,	8	Texas,	4
Virginia,	15	Tennessee,	12
North Carolina,	10	Kentucky,	12
South Carolina,	8	Arkansas,	4
Georgia,	10	Missouri,	9
Florida,	3		
Alabama,	9	Total 15 States,	120
Mississippi,	7	Add 19 Free States,	186
Whole caucus,			306

Two-thirds necessary to a choice, 204

The free States, with 18 votes from the slave States, can dictate the choice of the Democratic Convention, while in the Electoral College the party must rely upon the South for its votes.

Southern Shoes.—One of our contemporaries asks: "What is to hinder us from manufacturing our own shoes?" To which we answer, the want of *Shoe Pegs.* Thousands of bushels of shoe pegs are brought from the North and sold to Southern shoe-makers. Is it possible that there is no wood in the Southern States suitable, or that the manufacture of a shoe peg is beyond Southern ingenuity? We know the contrary, and we think that those who very properly advocate the manufacture of Southern shoes had better begin at the beginning and let their motto be, Independence in Shoe Pegs.—*Augusta Dispatch.*

[Our Chatham friends Messrs. Wm. Carter & Son, appear to have found both wood and leather to make brogans of. See their advertisement in the Observer.]

Direct Trade—Charleston Importing Hay from Europe.—The barque *Nederland* arrived here yesterday from Rotterdam, with *one thousand bales of Hay.* This is the first direct importation of its kind, and will, probably, be one of a series of arrivals, which will test the question, whether we can do without the Northern article. It is said, that it can be sold cheaper, and at a better profit than the Northern Hay.

Charleston Courier.

Guano.—Direct Importation.—Our planter friends will notice with as much pleasure as we do, the direct importation of a cargo of Guano, just as the season approaches for its use. This Guano is from Elide Island, Lower California, and we understand from the importer that it has been used successfully by Col. F. Hampton, and other Cotton planters in this State, who can be referred to. It resembles the Peruvian Guano, and can be sold at 20 per cent. less, which is an important consideration with consumers.—*Ib.*

The Effect of Non-Intercourse.—Over one hundred hands have been discharged from one of the largest manufactories in Philadelphia in consequence of orders from the South having been countermanded. The factory has been in very successful operation for six or eight years past, doing a very extensive business, the major portion of which is with the South.

Another Case.—The N. Y. correspondent of the National Intelligencer writes—

The consequences of the rash and wicked invasion upon the rights of our neighbors, which has shaken our country to its centre, is beginning to be felt in a pecuniary way here. An eminent publishing house has had the circulars of its valuable Encyclopædia returned, with a message to the effect that the South will not countenance or support any thing which comes from those who do not respect their institutions and who sympathize with their assailants. We may complain at a restriction which has to be used in self-defence, but we must regret that the innocent should have to suffer with the guilty.

Methodist Episcopal Church Statistics.—The minutes of the annual conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, just published, contains the following: There are 49 conferences. In these there are 832,637 members, 141,688 probationers: total 974,345. Last year the total number was 956,555, being a gain of 17,790. The deaths during the year were 9,845. The baptisms 49,191 adults, and 38,058 children. The travelling preachers are set down as follows: Effective 6,922, located during the year 78, died 53, admitted on trial 613, superannuated 590, supernumerary 265: total 6,878. Local preachers 7,904. There are 9,303 churches, valued at $18,822,640. Parsonages 2,540, valued at $2,427,168. The receipts during the year were: For claimants on the conferences, $50,551; for missionary purposes, $218,333; for the tract cause, $15,605; for the Am. Bible Society, $40,030; Sunday schools, $11,172. The number of Sunday schools is 11,755; officers and teachers, 139,299; scholars, 732,592; volumes in the library, 2,300,786.

Mr. McRae's Lecture at Richmond.—* * * The success of the effort was complete. From first to last, the audience seemed to keep pace with intense and animated interest, which the speaker himself did not for a moment cease to manifest. Not a whisper from the crowd broke in upon the orator's tones, except when they were drowned and hushed by thunders of applause, varied by loud shouts of laughter which hailed the not unfrequent sallies of quiet humor or cutting satire which occasionally relieved the serener parts of the oration Towards the close of the lecture, Mr. McRae pronounced an eloquent allusion to the present political crisis.

Richmond Enquirer.

Suspicious Characters.—Two suspicious men were arrested in Stokes county week before last, and "put through" according to law. One was believed to be a counterfeiter, from Virginia, and the other an Ohio emissary. The latter pawned his horse, saddle and bridle, as security for his appearance at the next term of the Court for that county, and departed on foot. Papers found in his possession, convicted him of several falsehoods, and strengthened the suspicions as to his character. He was passing as a book peddler.

Salisbury Watchman.

ALBANY, JANUARY 3.

Gov. Morgan's Message.—Gov. Morgan sent in his Message to-day to the Legislature. He says that New York still maintains the opinion she has always held about slavery. She yields to none of her sister States in devotion to the Union. She emphatically disavows all sympathy or co-operation with the misguided men who sought unlawfully to interfere with the institutions of a sister State. He concludes by referring to slavery in the States and Territories. Yielding cheerful obedience to the doctrine of State Sovereignty—having no disposition to interfere with the institutions of other States, he is prepared at all times to aid them in the protection of their sovereign power. The people of New York, whilst always enforcing their views in a legal, peaceable and constitutional manner, will not surrender the right to participate in the reformation of any evil in the administration of the National Government.

[And this Gov. Morgan, who talks so sweetly on this subject, is chairman of the Black Republican *National* Committee, and allowed the State's guns to be used to fire minute guns for John Brown on the day of his execution!]

Gerritt Smith Restored.—Gerritt Smith has so nearly been restored to health that he has returned to his home at Peterboro', N. Y.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 29th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Geo. McNeill, Mr. R. W. BARRINGER to Miss FANNIE LAURENCE, daughter of Mr. John Laurence.

On Thursday evening, 29th inst., in Big Rockfish Church, in this county, by the Rev. Neill McDonald, Mr. NEILL R. McGEACHY of Robeson county, to Miss SARAH McFADYEN of Cumberland.

In Moore county, on the 25th of Dec., by the Rev. G. A. Russell, Mr. DUNCAN SHIELDS, to Miss ANN McLAUCHLIN.

Also, in Cumberland county, on the 27th inst., by the same, Mr. JAMES HOLT, to Miss SARAH J. McLAUCHLIN.

In Moore county, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. David Fairley, Mr. DAVID SMITH, to Miss HARRIET THOMPSON.

In Moore county, on the 22d of Dec'r, at the residence of Mrs. Patterson, near Beaver Dam, by Rev. N. T. Bowden, Mr. NORMAN McDONALD, to Miss JANE PATTERSON.

In Richmond county, on the evening of the 28th ult., by the Rev. A. McQueen, Mr. EDMOND McQUEEN, of Robeson county, to Miss LIZZIE C., youngest daughter of Mr. Jno. McFadyen.

DIED,

In this town, on Dec. 30th, OWEN WILLIAMSON, aged 51 years.

On Friday, Dec'r 30th, in the city of New York, PENELOPE, widow of the late Gregory Townsend Bedell and mother of the Rt. Rev. Gregory Thurston Bedell, in the 68th year of her age.

In Chatham county, on the 22d Dec'r, suddenly, Mrs. SALLY MERRITT, wife of Wm. Merritt, Esq.

BUFFALO MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOLS.

D. McINTYRE AND LADY, PRINCIPALS.

THE exercises of these Schools will be resumed on Wednesday, 4th JANUARY, 1860.

Tuition per Session of five months, viz:—

Primary Department,	$8 00
Intermediate,	10 00
Higher English Branches,	12 50
Latin, Greek and Higher Mathematics,	16 00

Ornamental Branches, in Female Department, charged Extra.

Good board at convenient distances from the School Rooms, at $8 per month. A few young ladies can board in the family of the Principal.

Buffalo, Moore Co., N. C., Dec. 6 74*6t

FREEMON'S MALE SCHOOL.

Located at Jamestown Station, Guilford Co., On the N. C. Railroad.

THE next Session will commence on Tuesday, 3d of Jan'y 1860, and continue 21 weeks. Students will be received at any time during the term, and charged from entrance to the close of the Session, without deduction, except in cases of illness. The rates of tuition for a Session,—

Primary,	$7 50
English,	10 00
Latin,	12 50

SURVEYING.—I have a Surveyor's Compass, by which can be calculated *the* area of triangles, horizontal measurement, heights and distances, all the cases in right and oblique angled trigonometry; also, variation on old lines. It gives the latitude and departure of each line as run, and the bearing and distance of the closing line in a division of land. It is convenient in obtaining the bearings by the angles, or running lines, where local attraction prevents the use of the needle, and in obtaining the measurement of lines crossing water courses, ponds, &c. Any one who wishes to have a practical knowledge of Surveying under this new system, can learn it in from 15 to 20 days. The price of tuition $10. Board, washing and fuel, (exclusive of light,) in private families, can be had for $7 per month.

J. W. FREEMON, Principal.
Dec'r 16. 76*6t

Carbonton School.

THE Exercises of Carbonton Academy will commence on THURSDAY the fifth of January 1860. Students will be prepared for the Freshman Class in the University. Tuition $7, $10, $12 50 and $15 per Session of 20 weeks:—Contingent fund 50 cents. Students will be charged from the time of entering to the end of the Session. No deduction made for absence, except in sickness. Board can be had in good families for $6 to $7 per month, exclusive of lights and washing.

For further information, address JOHN C. CAMPBELL, Principal, Evans's Mills, Chatham county, N. C.

Carbonton is a pleasant little village, in the Deep River Coal Fields, not far from the terminus of the Western Rail Road.

R. A. STUART, Sec'y.
December 17, 1859. 75*4pd

CARTHAGE INSTITUTE.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday 9th of January. Tuition per session of five months, viz:

Primary Department,	$10 00
Intermediate,	12 50
Latin, Greek and Higher Mathematics,	17 50

Contingent fee 50 cts.

Students charged from time of entering till the close of the session. No deduction in prices, except in case of sickness.

Good board can be had in and near the village, at from 7 to 9 dollars per month.

JAS. D. McIVER, Prin.
Carthage, Dec. 22, 1859. 75*4t

TRUST SALE.

THE subscriber will expose at public sale at the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 24th day of January next, to close the Trust made to him by W. R. Bolton, for purposes therein mentioned, the following property, viz:

The House and Lot on Grove Street, at present occupied by James M. Vann.

250 acres Land, known as the Terry Land, on Carver's Creek.

One Roan Horse.
One Cow and Calf.
15 or 20 Head Sheep.
Household and Kitchen Furniture.
One Two-horse Wagon.
One Timber Do.
2 Cutting Machines;
Blacksmith Tools.
One Double-barrel Gun.
One Saddle.

Terms at sale: sale positive. Creditors would do well to attend the sale.

C. E. LEETE, Trustee.
Dec'r 19 76*ts

SOUTHERN WRITERS.

A few days since we called the attention of our readers to the fact that a large number of the most successful books issued by our Northern publishers, were from Southern writers. We again return to this subject, because one of the strings which a certain class of writers and speakers delight to strike, is that which gives back the sound that "the South has no literature." In the list of works published by the Harpers, we have been surprised at the goodly number from the pens of Southern gentlemen and ladies. Among them we find the names of Judge Longstreet, of Georgia, whose admirable "Georgia Scenes," though published a quarter of a century ago, is still a "live book,"—fresh editions being required every year. Hon. Mr. Stiles, of the same State, has written the best and most profound History of Austria that exists in the English language. Mr. Monette, author of the History of the Mississippi Valley, was a resident of Mississippi. Lieutenant Maury, whose "Physical Geography of the Sea" has excited more attention in Europe than any recent work of popular science, is a native of Virginia. We well remember the interest which this book created at Geneva, Switzerland. Several of the first men of that city—as well known in the annals of science as of religion—not knowing that other countries of Europe would so readily give its treasures to their people, immediately proposed a subscription in order that it might be republished. One of Lt. Maury's works has been translated into the Portuguese language, and to-day is read at Lisbon and Rio de Janeiro. Commander Page, whose "La Plata and the Argentine Confederation" ranks among the most thorough and satisfactory books of travel, is also, if we mistake not, a Virginian. The speeches and addresses of Hon. H. W. Hilliard of Alabama, evince that, had he devoted himself to literature, he would have acquired a reputation as an author not inferior to that which he gained as a statesman. The anonymous author of Dore, a series of most brilliant European sketches, is a Southron. Professor Harrison of the University of Virginia is the author of a Latin Grammar which is characterized by great erudition. It may be well to mention in this connection two of the writers on the list of the Harpers, who, though no longer in their native States, are Southrons. We refer to Dr. Hawks, formerly of North Carolina, and to General Winfield Scott of Virginia. The latter is better known as our Commander-in-chief, and the "Great Pacificator," but at the same time he is the author of the best book extant on Infantry Tactics.

Among writers of fiction we recognize in the catalogue Miss Hunter, of Virginia; Mrs. King, of South Carolina; Miss Evans, of Alabama; Miss Dupuy, of Louisiana. William Gilmore Simms is the Southern Cooper, and probably has written more American novels than any other man of the Western world except Cooper. John Esten Cooke —whose recent "Henry St. John, gentleman," abounds in passages worthy of Irving or Thackeray —is a Virginian; James Hungerford, who wrote the graphic and sketching "Old Plantation," is a Marylander.

Of the new issues by the Harpers, some of the most touching, as well as some of the spiciest works, are by Southerners. "Harry Lee," which, in interest, is not a whit behind the Ministering Children of the English Mrs. Charleworth, is from the pen of a lady who dwells on the Potomac. "The Diary of a Samaritan," is by a merchant of New Orleans, who was one of the founders of the Howard Association of that city. "Fisher's River Sketches," by a Southern clergyman, is a most racy and humorous book. There has recently appeared in Harper's catalogue the "Life of General Samuel Dale," the famous partisan of the late war, by J. H. Claiborne; and we see that the same gentleman has nearly ready for the press a biography of the late General Quitman.

While we are on this subject we may as well mention that the South has also contributed its full share to our current periodical literature. Many gentlemen who consider that they have enough relaxation and entertainment without looking into a magazine, have made an exception of the "Editors' Table" in Harper's New Monthly, where, for a series of years, have appeared articles worthy of the best days of the Edinburg and Quarterly. These essays, on various subjects, have been written by some of our first men, North and South. But it is due to truth to say that a very large proportion of these excellent contributions have come from the pen of Rev. Dr. Lipscomb, of Alabama. Dr. L. has also contributed to the same periodical numerous other thoughtful papers on Æsthetics. T. B. Thorpe, of Alabama, has furnished a long series on the natural history and the agricultural staples of the country. The dear old inimitable "Porte Crayon" (D. H. Strother, of Virginia) has furnished Harper's Magazine more than a score of the most charming papers descriptive of Southern life, and so graphically illustrated that when the magazine was *minus* the "Porte," it seemed like a dinner deficient in the dessert.

We might fill a large space with the mere names of Southern contributors to magazines, but we stop here. American literature, like our common country, has been slowly but surely built up, and neither one nor the other can be cried down or destroyed by either Northern or Southern denouncers.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

How Rats may be Expelled.—A gentleman whose house was literally overrun with vermin adopted a novel but strictly philosophical method to dislodge them. Opening the floor at several places in the upper stories of his house, he placed there vessels containing a mixture of sulphuric acid, black oxyd of manganese and common salt, and closed down the boards. The result was a slow chemical decomposition and recombining of elements, in the progress of which the heavy, stifling gas, chlorine, was disengaged. This made its way along the open spaces and down to the cellar. A few breaths of the poisonous atmosphere served to convince the rats that danger was at hand. Seizing what of their accumulated plunder they could, they hastened to abandon the premises, sneezing and weeping as they went, from having inhaled the noxious chlorine. Many months passed before one of the number ventured to return. An army of rats, moths, bugs, roaches, and other pestilent insects perished from the fumes.—*N. Y. Post.*

[But how did the human occupants of the house fare? Did they perish too from the poisonous fumes, or only hasten to abandon the premises?]

Mental Power of the Bull Terrier.—A well known black and tan terrier, which lately resided at Margate, and was named Prince, was accustomed to make his own purchases of biscuit as often as he could obtain the gift of a half-penny for that purpose. On several occasions the baker whom he honored with his custom thought to put him off by giving him a burnt biscuit in exchange for his half-penny. The dog was very much aggrieved at this inequitable treatment, but at the time could find no opportunity of showing his resentment. However, when he next received an elemosynary half-penny, he wended his way to the baker as usual, with the coin between his teeth, and waited to be served. As soon as the baker proffered him a biscuit, Prince drew up his lips so as to exhibit the half-penny, and then walked coolly out of the shop, transferring his custom to another member of the same trade who lived on the opposite side of the road.

EFFECTS OF NON-INTERCOURSE MOVEMENTS.

The effects of the non-intercourse measures recently adopted or initiated by Virginia, and to a certain extent by some other Southern States, though not yet apparent to the Northern community at large, are nevertheless already felt by many of our merchants, mechanics, and manufacturers. We have heard of frequent complaints of the diminution of Southern orders, not so much in this city, perhaps, as in New England—the abatement in some cases being severely felt. Like instances have come under our personal knowledge. It would be neither proper nor prudent to specify cases of this sort, and indeed, since diverse causes contribute to a stagnation in trade, it might be denied that the depression was in any manner attributable to the action of the South; yet, if individual testimony is worth anything, or the statements of the press be true, the facts are as stated. The relations of business are considerably disturbed; Southern orders have been countermanded or discontinued; agents of Northern houses find little encouragement at the South, and very many have returned; workmen have been discharged from some establishments for lack of work to do. Some descriptions of business have suffered more than others, especially the clothing, shoe, carriage and jewelry manufacture. The voice from the South is, "we wish no more Northern goods," and great effort is being made there to do without them. Whether discrimination in withdrawing orders is invariably made to apply to Abolition and Republican firms, we are unable to say; though it is the professed design, we believe, of the non-intercourse movers, to affect only such, and to continue their business relations with conservative men as heretofore, except when goods can be bought at equal or better advantage at the South. However this may be, and aside from the derangements of business resulting from the present attitude of the South, the existing feeling of sectional bitterness cannot be too deeply deplored, nor the causes that have contributed to it, too severely reprehended.

We have thus briefly alluded to the effects of the non-intercourse movement as they are manifest here. At the South, it has stimulated, to an unprecedented degree, a determination to encourage, by all means possible, a self-sustaining policy, in business, commerce, and manufactures, and to develop the abundant resources and capabilities which she has at her command. From every quarter we hear of numerous enterprises projected or already put in operation. The pioneer vessels of two different ocean lines to Europe, are announced to sail from Southern ports; manufactories of shoes, cloths, carriages, firearms, &c., &c., some of them already commenced, are expected to be in full operation by the ensuing Spring; and projects are on foot in Virginia for axe and paper manufactories, and a timber-bending shop. How many of these will be successfully carried out, remains to be seen. Doubtless many will fail, as they often do, there and elsewhere.

The South has been making gradual progress in the mechanic arts for many years past, and factories for the coarser cotton and woolen fabrics have been put in operation in many States. The chief difficulty in extending her efforts to successful practical results, has been her lack of mechanics and mechanical skill. She has been almost wholly an agricultural producer. Her laborers are chiefly farmers; the whites, merchants and professional men. She now looks for operatives to aid her in carrying on her mechanical enterprises, and already has she engaged the services of many such from the North. Northern mechanics, and all who are willing to engage in a legitimate and honorable occupation, are most desirable acquisitions to the South, and are cordially welcomed. We learn that never before was so large an emigration of this class to the South known.—*N. Y Jour. Com.*

Homespun in the Legislature.—The Speaker *pro tem.* of the House of Delegates—Mr. Christian, of Augusta—appeared in the Chair, Tuesday morning, clothed in full suit of Virginia cloth, made in his own town, Staunton, which is behind none in the State in energy and enterprise. On Monday last a member of the House was married and appeared at the altar in a full suit of homespun, underneath the vest of which we venture to say, beats as true a heart as there is in the Old Dominion.—*Richmond Despatch.*

Mr. Mason, of Va., also appeared in the U. S. Senate on Wednesday last in a suit of Virginia grey cloth.

Worth a Thought.—The New York Times, copying and commending a speech in the Richmond Va. Councils against the appropriation to the Medical Students, adds:—

"If Southern cities commence the practice of voting money to pay the expenses of everybody who professes to be disgusted with Abolitionist meetings, and determines for that reason to transfer himself and his talents to the Slave States, they will find their revenues sorely tasked. *The number of people at the North, who, for a consideration, would declare their inability to reside within a hundred miles of an Abolitionist, is enormous.*"

False Cotton Packing.—The Providence Journal says: "We lately mentioned that a twelve-pound cannon-ball had been found here in a bale of cotton. But something worse has been found in a bale which recently arrived. That is lucifer matches. They were in a pine box which was partially broken, so that they could not fail to ignite in passing through the picker. Had they not been accidentally discovered, they might have caused the destruction of one of the most valuable mills in this State."

Little Things—Baltimore Oyster Trade.—The number of persons employed in the business of opening, preparing and packing Oysters in this city varies from 2,000 to 2,800. The number of vessels, large and small, engaged in the trade is estimated at *one thousand*. It is supposed that the value of tin plate and solder annually consumed is not less than $250,000. The number of tinners employed in the manufacture of cans is over three hundred, and one factory alone, in which machinery is extensively employed, made this year *one million* of tin cans. About 1,000,000 feet of lumber are consumed in the manufacture of boxes for packing the cans, to make which some two hundred carpenters are employed. Exclusive of the value of the vessels, buildings, &c., the capital invested in the business is about $1,000,000.

Value of Trade in Packed Oysters, $3,500,000
Do. Oysters consu'd city and vic't, 1,000,000

Ohio Luxuries.—By a statement published in the Cincinnati Gazette, it appears that there are in the State of Ohio 290,901 carriages, valued at $10,246,043; 83,663 watches, valued at $1,661,758, and 8,253 pianos, valued at $1,103,195.

Philadelphia Importations.—During the last year the importations at Philadelphia from foreign ports amounted in value to $15,603,769; and during the same period the exports to foreign ports were in value $5,298,056.

Idiots in Texas.—In Texas, out of a population of 453,948 returned by the assessors, the total number of insane persons and idiots is 261, or one insane to every 4,017 persons, and one idiot to every 5,968 of the population of the State.

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE SPEAKERSHIP.

We *ought* to be surprised, but we are not, at the course of some of the Virginia Democratic Press in regard to the contest now going on at Washington for the Speakership. Some of these Democratic organs are pouring out the vials of their wrath upon the heads of the Southern Opposition members, because these latter did not in a body, vote for Bocock and Millson when they were before the house as candidates. Now Bocock was the regular caucus nominee of the Democratic party, and, in that capacity, was entitled to no support or countenance at the hands of the Southern Opposition members. Besides, although he was the regular caucus nominee of his party, he at no time received the votes of *all* the members of the Democratic party. And if some of his own party would not vote for him, how could he reasonably expect the support of men of other parties—of men diametrically opposed to him in political principle?

And so in regard to Mr. Millson. He was nominated by a Southern Opposition member—by Mr. Boteler, of Virginia—and only received *ninety-six* votes, notwithstanding the fact that ten or fifteen, and perhaps more, Southern Opposition members voted for him, and notwithstanding the farther and still more pregnant fact that the Democrats themselves number *ninety three* members in the House! It will thus be seen that ten or fifteen *Democrats* refused to vote for Mr. Millson, and, of course, if *all* the Southern Opposition members had voted for him, he would still have failed of an election by some twenty odd votes. Now how can the Democratic papers denounce Southern Opposition members for not voting for Mr. Millson, when the palpable and notorious fact stares them in the face that Democratic members themselves refused to vote for him to the number of ten or fifteen? Why do not they heap some of their denunciation and abuse upon the heads of their own political friends who failed to vote for Millson even when he had been nominated by a political opponent? We undertake to say that, with possibly a single exception, every single Southern Opposition member would have cheerfully voted for Mr. Millson, in order to secure a speedy and conservative organization of the House, if there had been any chance of his election. But the Democrats themselves, as the vote clearly shows, would not unite upon him, and surely if Democrats may vote against him without incurring censure, may not Southern Opposition members, who are bound to him by no political ties or sympathies whatever, do the same thing without being subjected to Democratic denunciation and abuse? If, as the Lynchburg Republican maintains, Southern Opposition members are traitors, deserving the execration of the whole people of the South, on account of their vote against Mr. Millson, are not Southern Democratic members, who voted against him, traitors, likewise, and worthy of the same punishment? There is no excuse for Democrats not voting for Mr. Millson, who is himself a Democrat; but there is excuse for Southern Opposition members not voting for him in the fact that he is a Democrat, and utterly opposed to them in political sentiment.

Democratic members at Washington—*every one of them—know* that their votes would easily and quickly elect Gilmer, and that the contest is actually between Gilmer, a Southern man, owning nearly a hundred negroes, and Sherman, the candidate of the Black Republicans and the endorser of the Helper pamphlet. They *know* the fact; and yet they stubbornly and factiously, and even criminally *refuse* to choose between Gilmer and Sherman, many of them going so far as to declare that they *prefer* the election of Sherman, with all his Black Republican and Helper sins upon his head, to the election of Gilmer, who is a Southern man, a large slaveholder, and who is as true and loyal to the South and Southern institutions as any Whig or Democrat in the land.

Such being the simple, naked facts in regard to the contest for Speaker, we ask the people of Virginia, and the South, where will the responsibility rest in the event of the election of Sherman, the Black Republican Helper candidate?

Richmond Whig.

The Late Squabble in the House.—A full and fair statement of the proceedings in the House of Representatives required, in the Branch-Grow affair, a departure from our usual proper abstinence in regard to the "personal difficulties" and "affairs of honor" which form so much of the newspaper gossip of these latter days. The entirely false version given of that affair in the telegraphic statement of it (which our readers may remember in last Monday's Observer,) requires in justice to Mr. Grow another reference to the matter. The following is the correspondence, as published by Mr. Branch:—

Mr. Branch to Mr. Grow.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 29, 1859.

SIR: Will you please name a time and place outside the District of Columbia, in which you will receive from me a communication in writing?

L. O'B. BRANCH.

To Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW.

Mr. Grow to Mr. Branch.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 30, 1859.

SIR: Your note of 29th inst. was placed in my hands, by your friend Gov. Winslow, at 12 o'clock to-day. I know of nothing that makes it necessary for me to name a time and place outside the District of Columbia to receive from you a communication in writing. Your note was, doubtless, as nothing else has occurred between us, based upon remarks made by me in debate in the House of Representatives, in reply to your speech impugning my motives and the integrity of my acts as a legislator. On that occasion I used no language in violation of Parliamentary law, and none not warranted by your remarks thus impugning my conduct. If your note is to be considered of a hostile character, then I have this to reply: Regarding dueling as at variance with the precepts of the Christian religion and the sentiments of a Christian people, and it being prohibited and declared a crime by the laws enacted by the body of which we are members, I cannot recognize it as a justifiable mode of settling difficulties among men, even in cases of unwarranted provocation. But my personal rights and the freedom of debate guaranteed by the Constitution I shall defend whenever they are assailed.

Respectfully yours,

GALUSHA A. GROW.

To Hon. L. O'B. BRANCH.

Whatever we may think out here of Mr. Grow's politics, (he is a Democratic Free-soiler) he deserves credit for plumping the matter in this way, knowing that he might have acquired a reputation for "courage" by accepting a challenge,—to be afterwards "amicably and honorably arranged" without any blood shed, in the way always understood now-a-days.

Washington City.—In the past year 368 houses were erected or enlarged in Washington city. The whole number of dwelling houses is now 9679. The population of the city is supposed by good judges to be 65,955. The assessment of real and personal property is $34,492,988, or $11,414,814 more than any former assessment.

Baltimore Foreign Trade.—The receipts at the Baltimore custom-house in the past year were $1,075,693 50; showing an increase of $108,589 94 over those of 1858.

Estimate of the Trade of Baltimore.—The annexed table, says the Baltimore American, presents an aggregate, as near as possible, of the amount of business transacted in the several branches of trade enumerated in our annual statement. In the absence of an official and rigid system of statistics, it is difficult to obtain all the values of the thousand different branches of business in a great centre of trade like Baltimore. We have, however, endeavored, in presenting the annexed recapitulation, to approximate as near to the true value as possible, after consultation with experienced dealers in each specific branch of trade.

In no instance has an over-estimate been made:

Boots & Shoes	$3,650,000	Hat Trade	$750,000
Books & Paper	3,000,000	Iron	2,000,000
Coal	3,100,000	Leather	8,905,000
Ready-made Clothing	7,000,000	Live Stock	3,804,800
Copper	2,500,000	Lumber	1,675,000
Cotton	2,600,000	Molasses	1,000,000
Coffee	4,000,000	Naval Stores	267,000
Drugs, Paints &c.	1,500,000	Oysters	4,500,000
Dry Goods	80,000,000	Provisions	7,000 000
Earthenware	1,250,000	Piano Trade	375,000
Foreign Fruits	1,500,000	Salt	100,000
Salted Fish	325,000	Sugar	7,000,000
Flour	5,000,000	Leaf Tobacco	2,775,000
Grain	7,087,000	Manufactured do.	4,100,000
Guano	2,000,000	Cigars	800,000
Hardware	4,000,000	Vessels built	200,000
Foreign Spirits and Wine	1,500,000	Wool	400,000
Whiskey	1,500,000	Teas	300,000
		Soap and Candles	740,000
		Preserved Fruits	215,000
Total,			$124,418,800

To this estimate must be added the value of many articles not specially noticed, and the aggregate trade in which there are no means of accurately ascertaining; such, for instance, as Gold and Silver Ware, Watches, Jewelry, Malt Liquors, Cabinet Ware, Bricks, Lime, Carriages, Artificial Fertilizers, Steam Engines, Locomotives, and other machinery, Iron and other metal Castings, Marble, Granite, and a score of other unenumerated articles. If we estimate these at thirty millions, or about one-quarter the value of the enumerated articles, we have the grand total of *one hundred and fifty-four millions of dollars*, as an approximate estimate of the value of the general trade of the City of Baltimore during the past year.

The Ætna Insurance Company.—This powerful and prosperous Company has mader another "great dividend." It divides half a million of dollars in stock to its stockholders, giving one share of stock for every two of its present $1,000,000 capital. It now has a capital of one and a half millions of dollars, and also a surplus or "re-insurance fund" of half a million of dollars, making securities in cash of two millions of dollars. In January they will probably make also a cash dividend of ten per cent. on the old stock at least. The prosperity of this Company is unexampled. We believe it commenced with a capital of $200,000, and within three years it has carried, by its own earnings, its capital from $500,000 to $1,500,000—making its stockholders rich—every share now being worth over $200. For instance, $5000 invested in that Company three years ago, at the market prices of its stock, is now worth $30,000 cash, and quick at that; and it has received an average of over twenty per cent. yearly dividends besides! Where is there an equal?

Hartford Times.

For Sale.

THAT well-known and valuable PLANTATION in Robeson, near St. Paul's, on which A. Davis has long resided. It contains about 800 acres, has three crops of Boxes open and more to cut, and for fertility of soil it is not excelled by any farm in this section of the country. The buildings are new and comfortable, and the place very desirable. If not sold privately sooner, it will be offered at public sale on Thursday the 19th day of January, instant. For terms see me on the premises. JOHN S. DAVIS.

St. Paul's, Robeson co., Jan'y 2. 80-2t

S. J. HINSDALE & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES & CHEMICALS.

DYE-WOODS & DYE-STUFFS,

Oils, Paints and Painters' Articles,

VARNISHES,

Window Glass and Putty, Glassware, Perfumery, Fine Soaps, Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes, Paint Brushes, Surgical and Dental Instruments, Trusses and Supporters of all kinds, Spices, Snuffs, Manufactured Tobacco, all the Patent or Proprietary Medicines of the Day, Superior Inks, Pure Wines and Brandies for Medicinal Purposes, Fancy Articles, &c.

S. J. HINSDALE. H. R. HORNE.

Dec 7, 1859 78-

W. N. TILLINGHAST

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

IN NORTH CAROLINA.

EVERY Scale is warranted to be correct. Hay, Coal, or other large Scales not on hand, will be ordered at the lowest prices.

Sept 1 45i-

1859.

JAS. N. SMITH,

Chemist and Druggist,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

American, French and English Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals; Garden and Field Seeds; Perfumery, Dye-Stuffs, Liquors; Oils, Paints and Varnishes; Window Glass; Glassware; Fine Soaps; Fine Hair & Tooth Brushes; Paint Brushes; Surgical and Dental Instruments, and Fancy Articles.

With all the Patent or Proprietary Medicines of the day.

Fayetteville, N. C.

Nov'r 8, 1859 65itf

LANDRETH'S SEEDS.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of a large and fresh supply of

GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS,

comprising nearly every variety,—from the celebrated Gardens of David Landreth & Son,—which he offers at wholesale or retail.

Landreth's RURAL REGISTER AND ALMANAC (1860) for gratuitous distribution.

JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Dec'r 1, 1859 71itf

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1860 81ilypd

E. MURRAY & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

E. MURRAY. D. B. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY

G. W. BOWMAN.] [K. M. MURCHISON.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NO. 118 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally.

OPINIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

PEARSON, C. J. In Sawyer's legatees, &c. vs. Sawyer's heirs, &c., from Camden; judgment reversed and *venire de novo;* in Bond v. Boyle, from Chowan, judgment reversed and *venire de novo;* in Beasley v. Knox, from Washington, in equity, directing a decree for plaintiffs, but without costs; in Sawyer v. Dozier, from Camden, affirming the judgment.

BATTLE, J. In Drake v. Ferebee, from Camden, judgment reversed and judgment here for defendant; in State v. Barnes, from Hertford, declaring that there is no error; in Askew v. Wynne, from Hertford, affirming the judgment; in Bennett v. Green, in equity, from Sampson, dismissing the bill with costs.

MANLY, J. In Fessenden v. Jones, from Washington, affirming the judgment; in Chamberlain v. Robertson, from Washington, *venire de novo;* in Sikes v. Quick, from Pasquotank, nonsuit set aside and judgment for plaintiff; in Hurdle v Richardson, from Perquimons, affirming the judgment.—*Raleigh Standard.*

What is a Governor For?—We thought that in the case of invasion or threatened danger to our institutions, that it was the part and duty of the Governor to lead and take care of the people, and not for the people to tell the Governor what to do. But, says the Standard, if the people want a called session of the Legislature, let them say so, and Gov. Ellis stands ready to call one. Should not the Governor know better than the people, what is needed, and does he not know his duty without being told? This is a nere *ruse* of the Governor, to evade the responsibility of calling an extra session. We stated in our last issue, that we had no idea that he would assume the responsibility, however great the emergency.

Greensboro' Patriot.

Sales.—The negroes (all field hands) of the estate of John R. Knotts, deceased, were sold in this place at the Court House door, on Monday, the 2d inst., on a credit of six months, and brought the following prices:

Richmond, aged	20	$1,455 00
Elijah,	30	1,500 00
Tom,	60	115 00
George,	45	975 00
Harrison,	19	1,450 50
Isaac,	20	1,450 00
Caroline,	45	526 00
Peggy,	75	57 00
Frank,	12	880 00
Margaret	8	685 00
Margaret, aged 25, and three children, aged 1, 3 and 7 years		2,425 00
Total		$11,618 50

Wadesborough Argus.

Large Sale of Land and Negroes in Northampton Co., N. C.—Mr. W. W. Peebles, Clerk & Master in Equity of Northampton County, sold a lot of fifty five negroes and a tract of Roanoke land in Northampton Co., during the month of December, the whole sales amounting to eighty five thousand dollars. There were a good many speculators from different States present for the purpose of buying slaves, but prices ranged so very high that they did not make any purchases. This property was sold under a decree of Court.

Murfreesboro' Southron.

A couple of negro men sold on Monday—one, 32 years old, for $1,400, and the other, 28 years old, for $1,365. Terms six months credit. These were, however, likely men, and known to be good servants.—*Ral. Standard.*

Drowned.—On Wednesday evening last, a negro man named Ephraim fell from the deck of the steamer Chatham into the Cape Fear River, near Kelley's Cove, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. He was the property of Dr. H. H. Robinson, of Bladen county, and was employed on the Chatham.—*Wil. Journal.*

Hired Negroes.—Several hundreds of the negro men of this county are hired out annually to go South to work in turpentine or the cotton fields. Many of them returned about Christmas, and it was a time of joy among them and their friends. This week they return. Many of the industrious and prudent, are frequently able to bring back a good pile of cash for themselves, which they earn beyond their task. The prices of hirelings range high. About $250 and upwards are paid for hands to go to the South.

Wash. (N. C.) Dispatch.

GOOD FARMING.—A Wilson (N. C.,) correspondent of the Petersburg Express says,—

"Mr. J. J. Taylor, of this county, a very extensive planter, with six grown and six half grown hands, on one of his plantations, from 175 acres of fair land, produced 72 bales of cotton of 400 lbs. each and 350 barrels of corn. An average of 1020 2-9 lb. per acre, and 25 bushels of corn, or 11 bales to the hand rating the area of land cultivated to have been all in cotton, amounting at present prices to $502 per hand. This may be considered good farming for this country."

The Texas Fever Cooled.—A friend, just returned from Texas, whither he went on a tour of exploration in view of cotton lands, says he would not take five hundred dollars for his trip. He got that much worth of experience. He found no land in Texas that suited him so well as the lands of old Anson.—*Wadesboro' Argus.*

A Hog.—Haywood Boykin, Esq., of Sampson County, informs us that he slaughtered a hog, a few days ago, three years old, which weighed seven hundred and eighty-one pounds. Mr. B. says that if any person can beat him in big hogs, he will try again.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Railroad and Steamboat Casualties.—The number of railroad accidents in the United States in 1859, by which life was lost, was seventy-nine; killed 129, wounded 411. This does not include accidents caused by the carelessness of travellers themselves. During the last seven years the number of lives lost by railroad accidents (903 in number) is 1109; injured 3611.

The number of steamboat accidents during the year 1859 is 21, persons killed 242, wounded 146. This is a decrease from the past year. For the past seven years the number of lives lost and persons injured by steamboat accidents, (213 in number) not including those which occurred at sea, is 2304; wounded 958.

The Mormons.—The Mormons, according to their own census, are decreasing in Utah. In 1856 they numbered 38,000; in 1857 only 31,022; and in 1858 only about 30,000. They claim, however, that they are increasing in the country at large, and in the world, and they ascribe the diminution in Utah to temporary causes and absences. It is computed that there are 32,000 in Great Britain and Ireland, and 7,000 on the continent of Europe, and several thousand in the Eastern States and South America. Altogether they number 126,000. Utah is the only place where they practice polygamy and carry out their theories of civil government as well as of religion, and it is the only place where they do not increase.

"Don't you like the game of draughts, Madam?" "No, I don't like any game where I can't take a man without having first to jump over him," was the reply.

"I am afraid, my dear wife, that while I am gone, absence will conquer love." "Never fear, dear, the longer you stay away, the better I shall like you."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 9, 1860.

THE WESTERN RAILROAD.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors on Friday evening last, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the services of the Chief Engineer be dispensed with from this date, and that the duties of that office be discharged by the President of the Company, and that he be be allowed $1000 per annum in addition to his salary as President for such additional service.

We learn that the above action was taken for the sake of economy, the entire engineering being completed, except so far as is necessary to superintend the doing of the work under plans and specifications fully prepared, for which the President and Assistants are deemed fully competent.

HIGH PRICES FOR TURPENTINE HANDS.—On Tuesday last six negro men were hired out for this year by J. P. McLean, Guardian of the minor heirs of C. Hargrove, dec'd, for $1326, being an average of $221 each. These are higher prices than have ever been known to be paid for turpentine hands in this county. Negroes generally hired unusually high this season.

Of the hiring at Raleigh, the Standard says, "Negro men for ordinary farm and Railroad work, hired from $100 to $125 per annum. Good cooks ranged from $75 to $100; house servants at from $60 to $75 and $80. Girls and boys in proportion. Turpentine hands were bringing $160 to $175. We learn that turpentine hands in some of the adjoining counties are hiring for from $200 to $225." At Goldsborough, the Independent says, "Negroes appeared to be in great demand, and hired at exorbitant rates. We saw some bring $300 and upward; field-hands brought from $100 to $150; good cooks, $100 and upwards; and small boys and girls from $40 to $75."

At Wadesborough, the Argus says that "field hands hired, for a girl aged fourteen, at $44, to an able bodied man at $130. Good cooks went off as high as $75."

CAUGHT.—The man advertised in our last, who hired a horse and buggy from Mr. Wm. C. Troy of this town, and made off with them, was pursued by Mr. Troy during several days of last week and finally overtaken in Wayne county, where Mr. Troy recovered his property. The fellow had offered several times to sell the horse and buggy. A warrant has been issued for the offender, who said his name was Reuben G. Williams.

A RARE VISITER.—Mr. Bryant Cook killed a large canvas-back duck in the Cape Fear near this town on Friday last. It was probably the first of that species ever seen here.

COLD WEATHER.—A friend at Salem writes us, that on Tuesday last at 6 A. M. the thermometer stood at 2° below zero. On Wednesday, same hour, 10° above zero. Ice 3 or 4 inches thick.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.—A writer in the Murfreesborough Southron, (seconded by that paper,) recommends the Hon. David Outlaw as the Whig candidate for Governor of North Carolina.

RECIPROCITY.—Three weeks ago we noticed favorably the appeal of a number of Charleston merchants to country merchants of the Southern States, to trade in Charleston, instead of at the North. A writer in the Wadesborough Argus is, like ourselves, favorably inclined to this measure of Southern trade; but he objects, that while North Carolina bank notes are taken without discount in the Northern cities, they cannot be passed in Charleston except at a heavy discount. We think Charleston will do well to remove this impediment to North Carolina trade; for no merchant in that city doubts the soundness of our bank currency.

SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS.—The Manchester Cotton and Woolen manufacturing company of Richmond have ordered at once the erection of machinery for manufacturing woolen fabrics, and it is expected that by March 1st they will commence manufacturing 8000 to 10,000 pounds of wool per week. This will open a market for the large quantity of wool grown in Virginia, which has for the past five years sought a market in the Northern cities, there being no regular market for wool in Virginia, since the burning of the woolen factory in Richmond in 1854.

Mr. Charles Y. Morris is erecting a large Sugar Refinery in Richmond, and expects to go to work early in the Spring.

Several citizens of Richmond are about to establish a large Tannery there. A New Jersey man has applied to them for an interest in the business, and the privilege of connecting with it a large Shoe and Boot Factory, he offering to furnish $500,000 as his part of the capital to be employed.

PRECEPT AND PRACTICE.—*Precept:* Non-intercourse with the North. *Practice:* Movements for two lines of steamers from North Carolina to New York, as will be seen by the following:—

From the Newbern Progress of the 7th inst.

What has become of the steamers? The line of steamers advertised to run between Newbern, Norfolk and New York, were to commence regular trips, we thought, about the 1st of January. This is the 7th day of the month and we hear nothing said about them. Are we to have them or not? Our impression is that the line might be made to pay if properly managed, as we doubt not it will be by those who have it in charge.

Wilmington we see is moving in the matter of steam communication with New York, and if the line through the canal is to fail we go for one direct to New York, outside. Of this we shall say more at a future time.

VIRGINIA.—A bill is before the Legislature of Virginia to appropriate $150,000 for the purchase of arms and equipments of the most approved kinds, and $350,000 for fitting up the public armory at Richmond with machinery for the manufacture of arms, and for carrying on such manufacture.

SOUTHERN EXCESSES.—Under this head the N. Y. Times makes an earnest appeal to the South against the practice which has become but too common, of driving off persons, sometimes after committing violence and indignity on their persons, simply because they were born at the North. The Times freely admits the provocation under which the South, (or rather indiscreet Southern people;) act in this matter; but it urges that it is the worst possible policy for the South itself thus to revenge itself on the innocent, or even on the suspected, for the wrongs of John Brown or of those who take care to keep themselves out of harm's way. It says,—

"We put it to such men most earnestly and sincerely, that, great as this difficulty confessedly is, they are bound by every imaginable consideration of patriotism to make head against it gallantly and at once. They ought to know and feel that every assault which is committed by a Southern mob upon a Northern citizen, is a new and terrible weapon thrust into the hands of the small but busy faction of men who are bent upon arousing the sectional passions of the North, not only against Slavery, but against the South also. * * * If the South honestly wishes to strengthen the voice with which the Conservatism of the North is rebuking to-day the subversive doctrines of John Brown, it must take heed to its own ways, and crush, at once, within its own bosom, the practical "John Brownism" of the Southern fanatics who are vindicating their own notions and carrying out their own convictions over the ruins of law, order, Constitutional right, and the credit of the whole American name."

As our readers know, we have ever raised our voice against every species of mob law, or lynch law. It is too dangerous an element for any considerate man to tolerate. For, though it may possibly mete out a deserved punishment to a wicked man to-day, who will guarantee that it shall not assail a good one to-morrow? It is against the laws of God and man, and he is guilty who resorts to it—full as guilty as he can be against whom it is employed. No, no. The LAWS of the land are generally sufficient to punish evil doers; but even when they fail, it is far wiser and better to submit than to erect a "hu[illegible]w" of an irresponsible mob.

We are decidedly in favor of the arrest and punishment, *legally*, of all men who, like Daniel Worth, have violated the law. But all else than this is wrong, and dangerous—hurtful to the perpetrators and to the South.

A REMARKABLE ENTERPRISE.—We have seen a Programme, or Articles of Association, of a joint stock company in New York, with a capital of $200,000, for the purpose of establishing a new paper in that city, daily, tri-weekly and weekly. It is proposed to make it the most complete *news* paper in the country, at the same time that its tone will be thoroughly religious; and independent in politics. It is to be managed directly by an Editor in chief with the fullest corps of Assistants, and a Publisher, all under the direction of seven Trustees, selected by the stockholders. These, like the other stockholders, are religious men, Protestants, and not more than two of the seven are to belong to the same denomination. All political parties, too, are represented. "It shall fearlessly expose unfaithful or incompetent men, whether in office or seeking office." "It shall seek to harmonize class with class, interest with interest, section with section." "It shall instil loyalty to the Union, and reverence for the Constitution." "It shall oppose, on the one hand, any action by the Federal Government towards planting slavery where it does not exist, and, on the other hand, any action by the Federal Government, or by the non-slaveholding States, towards uprooting the institution where it does exist." It will also oppose agitation of the subject. "Nothing shall appear in its columns, even as an advertisement, which can tend, in the slightest degree, to vitiate the morals or the taste of its readers, or to diminish their reverence for Christianity or its institutions."

Jas. R. Spalding has been selected as the Editor; and he publishes a long statement of his views, in general conformity to the above, and to the leading idea that "the paper should be, throughout, the counterpart of the Christian patriot and gentleman."

We have been thus particular in noticing this projected enterprise because of the great respect and regard we have long entertained for one of the seven Trustees, who is a "Christian gentleman," as well as for the remarkable character of the proposed paper itself. Conducted upon the principles laid down, it may do vast good, and supplant some of the immoral and incendiary papers of the city. Whilst it does not pretend to be in favor of slavery (and any Northern man who does so pretend is apt to be only a pretender,) it takes the true ground of non-interference itself and of opposition to interference by Northern people.

The paper will be issued on the 15th of February. Its name is not yet fixed. A belief is expressed that it will become self-sustaining before the capital of $200,000 is exhausted. This shows how large an outlay it requires to get a paper fairly under way in New York.

A SOUND NEWSPAPER.—The Philadelphia Evening Journal, a large and handsomely printed sheet, has been sent to us. In placing it among our Northern exchanges we make mention of the fact, because it is bravely doing the work of the Constitution and the Union. From the numbers we have seen, it seems worthy in this respect to be classed with the New York Express and the Journal of Commerce,—sound, conservative, Constitution and Union loving papers—far more worthy of Southern support than those "Northern papers with Southern principles" which seek to put Southern money in their purses, and do it too, by professing exclusive devotion to the South. These professions are not to be trusted, as the South ought long since to have learned. "Northern men with Southern principles" have made a good deal of mischief between the sections; and the papers of that character are, besides that kind of work, making mischief *at the South*.

NOTICE TO LEAVE.—In one day thirty-six persons arrived in Cincinnati, from Madison county, Kentucky, having been ordered to leave that county within ten days, on account of their alleged abolition sentiments.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Wigfall, the new Texas Senator, took his seat. Some political speeches were made, and a bill to abolish franking was introduced by Mr. Powell of Ky. On Thursday, nothing of importance occurred, and the Senate adjourned to Monday (to-day.).

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, after much speaking of the usual sort, another vote was had without result. On Thursday, two votes: Sherman 104, Vallandigham 60, Gilmer 17, balance scattering, on the first, when 107 were necessary to a choice. Sherman 103, Bocock 56, Nelson 8, balance scattering, on the second; 106 necessary to elect.

On Friday, Mr. Miles of S. C. attempted to show that the responsibility of a non-organization rested with the anti-Lecomptonites, as the South Americans had declared they would join the Democrats to elect a Speaker when it could be shown that their united votes would effect an election. He proposed to elect a temporary Speaker to pass the necessary appropriation bills and then all resign their seats and submit the questions of the day to the people. Mr. Adrain said if that was done, it would lead to disunion at once. Mr. De Jarnette made a speech in support of the rights of the South. Mr. Hickman made an unsuccessful attempt to get the plurality resolution before the House. Another ballot for Speaker was taken, with the following result: Necessary to elect 112; Sherman 109; McClernard 37; Bocock 32; the rest scattering.

[The report for the week is meagre, as we have had almost complete non-intercourse with the Washington and other Northern papers since Wednesday last. The latest New York paper received in this place is of last Monday's date.]

THE PROSPECT OF ORGANIZATION.—On Friday, the following was telegraphed from Washington:—

"A better feeling was prevailing between the Democrats and Americans yesterday, and there are strong hopes that a combination will be effected between them, for the defeat of the Black Republicans."

And again:—

"Mr. Winslow, of N.C., proposes a free conference of all the anti-Republicans."

This "better feeling yesterday" did not, however, result in any good, each trial showing pretty much the same number of scattering votes.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?—We copy another of the Richmond Whig's very pointed articles showing the inconsistency of the Democrats in Congress in refusing to elect any one of the only Southern men who can possibly be elected Speaker.

The Washington (N. C.) Dispatch, (not a party paper,) comes to the same conclusion at which all sensible men must have arrived. After stating the position of parties, as shown by the repeated votes, it says,—

"Neither the Democrats nor Black Republicans can elect a Speaker; nor can the Democrats elect if the whole Southern Opposition votes were cast for their candidate. The highest purely Democratic vote cast for their candidate yet, we believe, has been 88; this, with the 23 Southern Opposition votes, cannot elect. It is therefore plain that the Democrats cannot, if they continue voting until doomsday, elect a Speaker for the present Congress, without the aid of both Opposition and Black Republican votes; nor can the Black Republicans elect without the aid of Democratic or Southern Opposition votes. But Mr. Gilmer, of this State, who is evidently a reliable, conservative and Union-loving man, whatever else may be said of him, can be elected either with the Democratic or Black Republican vote. A gentleman just from Washington informs us, that it is understood that the Southern Opposition will not, under any circumstances, vote for Sherman, and it seems that the Democrats will not vote for Mr. Gilmer. He thinks the current impression in Washington is, that after a further struggle, the Black Republicans will unite with the friends of Mr. Gilmer and elect him. We confess we do not, as a Southern Union man, favor such a coalition; nor do we think it wise or sound policy for the Democrats to stand by and not labor to prevent it. They could have elected Mr. Gilmer the other day easily, when he received 36 votes, and since the choice must evidently be between him and a Black Republican, it strikes us as unwise in them not to have stepped forward and decided the contest in favor of Mr. Gilmer, choosing the least of evils, at least in the estimation of a large majority of Union-loving men.

"In view of all the facts, we shall not be surprised if a Black Republican Speaker be elected. We see nothing which the public is advised of, to justify the belief that the Black Republicans will rally to Mr. Gilmer's support; but there is room to fear, that as a dernier resort a few of the Southern Opposition or of the Democrats, upon the withdrawal of Mr. Sherman and the nomination of a less offensive man, will slide from their positions, and elect a Black Republican Speaker. In that event, must not the responsibility rest upon the Democratic party? But it would be unjust to charge, that any large number of the Democrats have labored to bring it about. In all parties there are impracticable men who are the instruments of such untoward events, and upon them truly rests the responsibility. For ourselves, we have no special preference for Mr. Gilmer or for any other, whether Democrat or Opposition, but we think it is high time that Congress had gone to work—had put an end to this wasteful and fruitless wrangle; and we are in favor of making a selection for Speaker either from the Democratic or Opposition party—any one except a Black Republican."

A GOOD DIVIDEND.—The Petersburg Railroad Company, (from Petersburg to Weldon,) has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent.

ANOTHER.—The Macon & Western Railroad (Georgia,) has divided 9 per cent. out of the profits of the last six months.

THE MOUNTAIN REGION.—In his Prospectus of the Western Advocate, Asheville, N. C., the Editor, Henry E. Colton, Esq., says,—

"It is the intention of the Editor to make the paper valuable to such of his eastern friends as may subscribe for it, in giving information concerning localities of note, the routes of travel, stopping places, and in short when, where and how they most pleasantly may while away the leisure days of summer's heat amid the cool breezes of our mountain climate."

Effects of Non-Intercourse Movements.—The New York Herald states that Stewart & Co., dry goods merchants, have found it necessary to discharge 50 clerks in consequence of the falling off of the Southern trade, and over 100 firms of lesser note have been compelled to curtail their expenses from the same cause.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Bohemian arrived at New York on Friday night. There is little news.

The meeting of the European Peace Congress has been definitely fixed for the 20th of January. The Representative powers are nearly all officially announced.

It is reported that the intended abdication of the Emperor of Austria is unfounded. Austria is reducing her army. The affairs in Hungary were daily assuming a more threatening aspect.

An important submission had been made to Russia in Caucasus.

The Spanish forces are concentrated at Ceuta, but the Moors were still the assailants. Another engagement had taken place, and was reported to have been disastrous to the Moors.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22.—Cotton: Sales on Wednesday and Thursday are estimated at 11,000 bales, nearly all to the trade; the market closed ¼ lower since Friday last. Provisions dull but prices steady. Rosin buoyant—common 4s. 4d. Other articles generally unchanged. A large fleet of cotton ships arrived to-day.

Later from Brownsville.—The Indianola has arrived with Brownsville dates to the 2d. Cortinas, with 400 men, had taken Rio Grande city on the 24th, killing a large number of citizens. The troops and Rangers from Brownsville attacked Cortinas and retook the city, after a hard fight, capturing Cortinas' guns and 60 Mexicans. Nine Americans were killed and 16 wounded, including Capt. Ford, who led the attack. Cortinas fled across the river.

The Union Movement.—The joint Union and National American Committees at Washington, on Thursday night, increased the number of the Committee, and were authorized to make preparations to address the people. It was stated in the meeting that information as to the success of the movement, from various sections, was highly gratifying. Mr. Crittenden acted as Chairman.

Ohio Democracy for Douglas.—The Democratic State Convention at Columbus, on Friday last, by a large majority, adopted resolutions, declaring Mr. Douglas the favorite of the Ohio Democracy, and instructed their Delegates to the Charleston Convention to cast their entire vote for him. The State Delegates are Geo. E. Pugh, D. R. Rhodes, Geo. W. Cook and H. P. Dewitt.

Judge Douglas will probably go into the Democratic Convention with a large clear *majority* in his favor.

Congressional Representation.—The next census will make a decided difference in the Congressional representation. The Northwest is rapidly filling up, and in a few years will hold the destinies of the Union and shape our National legislation. See the following:

Population of Wisconsin and Illinois.—The Secretary of the State of Wisconsin has published a table giving the total vote for governor at the recent election in that State, with an estimate based thereon of the population of the State. He estimates one voter to every seven inhabitants. The total vote for governor was 123,299; which, according to the estimate, gives a population of 863,093. The population of Wisconsin in 1850 was 305,391, showing an increase of 557,702, or an increase of about 182 per cent.

Estimated upon the same ratio, the vote at the last election in that State, would indicate that in Illinois, in Nov., '58, the population was nearly 1,800,000, which is possibly not far from the actual figures.

Illinois now has 9 members of Congress, and Wisconsin 3—total, 12. If the ratio be fixed at 105,000 for a member of Congress, it will give Wisconsin 8, and Illinois 17 members, after 1861. Both States now have 19 votes for President; after 1860 their combined vote will be 29—nearly one-tenth of the whole.

Another Complicated Territorial Question.—Mr. Hooper, the Delegate from Utah, is at Washington. He will, on the organization of the House, present an application for the admission of that Territory into the Union as a State, accompanied with a constitution several years old. He claims that Utah has a population of 100,000, and says that the Territorial form of government will be almost as acceptable to the Mormons as that of a State, provided they be allowed to choose their own officers, and that they would probably be willing besides to pay the expenses of such a government. Prominent members of both parties, however, are convinced of the necessity of the removal of the Mormons beyond the limits of the Union, and it is not unlikely that the subject will be brought before Congress this session to the detriment of Hooper's application.

A NICE PLACE FOR OFFENDERS.—During the year just expired, 68,890 persons were arrested by the police in New York city, for offences against the laws—about one in every ten of the population. But of all this vast army only 8,754 were brought to trial, and only 3,970 were convicted. The Express well remarks upon these facts, that "The lamentable state of public morality set forth in these figures should supply food for reflection and motive for action to all our philanthropists who are so anxious to reform the domestic evils of our Southern brethren. It certainly shows, plainly enough, that there is something vastly out of the way in the organization of society itself, and that all the missionaries and reformers who are so zealous about the mote in the eye of their brother, who is ever so many hundreds and thousands of miles away, have work enough to do to pull this monstrous great beam out of their own eye. Perhaps if they would bestow a little more effort upon the home job, they would soon find their optical illusion in regard to their far off brother rapidly diminishing.

When we see men under sentence to the penitentiary for crime, under indictment for robbery, and under indictment for swindling, elected to be magistrates of this city, with power to hold our courts and discharge prisoners from custody, what can we expect but that all the rogues who have any influence will escape punishment through the assistance of their brethren in office, and that only small fry will be made to suffer?"

Revolutionary Soldier Gone.—John Hewson, an old Revolutionary soldier, died on Sunday, in Philadelphia, at the advanced age of 93. Mr. Hewson was a native of England, and was born in London, October, 1767. He came to this country at an early age, and was the first calico printer in America.

Colonel Stone, a practising lawyer, and Doctor Mason, a practising physician, were rival candidates for the Senate, and were stumping the district together. Dr. Mason was a warm advocate for law reform, and, in arguing its necessity, he referred to a certain case in which his competitor had been non-suited upon some technicality. "Now," said Dr. Mason, "we need to have the law reformed, or Colonel Stone is incompetent to bring a suit correctly; he can take either horn of the dilemma."

Colonel Stone replied: "Fellow-citizens, the *Doctor* has the advantage of me. When I make a mistake in my profession, he has only to go to the records of the court and find it and publish it to the world; but when he makes a mistake *in his profession* he buries it six feet under ground!"

Greenville & French Broad Rail Road.—The Directors held a meeting on Wednesday last and resolved to await the action of the Districts of Union and Spartanburg, S. C., as to voting subscriptions to the Road. Should this result favorably, work will be commenced all along the line, and that portion from Spartanburg to Columbus, in Polk county completed. It is understood that if this disposition is manifested by Spartanburg and Union to build the Road, the S. C. Legislature will at its next session vote aid to the road.—*Western Advocate.*

Silks Imported.—The importation of silks for the port of New York alone during 1859, was $33,682,648.

A late celebrated Judge, who stooped very much when walking, had a stone thrown at him one day which fortunately passed over him, without hitting him. Turning to a friend he remarked, "Had I been an upright Judge, that might have caused my death!"

MARRIED,

On the morning of the 27th Dec. 1859, by Rev. J. C. Thomas, Mr. MANLEF JARRELL, of Olin, N. C., to Miss PAULINA E., youngest daughter of Benj. Brookshire, Esq., of Randolph co., N. C.

In Moore county, at the residence of the bride's father, on the 28th ult., by W. B. Richardson, Esq., Mr. N. TYSON SMITH to Miss JENNIE, daughter of Nathan Fry, Esq., all of Moore county.

DIED,

In Harnett county, on the 2d Jan'y, DANIEL SHAW, aged 85 years.

In Wilmington, on Wednesday last, Mr. WM. ALVA BURR, aged 44 years.

On the 5th inst., at his residence in Columbus county, ENOCH ROBBINS, Esq., in the 57th year of his age.

In Washington, N. C., on the 26th ult., Mrs. MARY E., wife of Wm. Eborn, Esq., Editor of the N. C. Times, in the 28th year of her age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—January 9.

BACON,	12½ a 14	American	5½ a 6
BEESWAX,	28 a 30	English	4 a 4½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	LARD,	14 a 15
Adamantine	25 a 30	LEAD,	8½ a
Sperm	45 a 55	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	12 a 13½	Cuba	28 a 30
Laguira	14 a 15	N. Orleans	50 a 00
Java	20 a	NAILS,	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good	10 a 10½	Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	0 a 0	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack	1 75 a 0 00
Gunny	16 a 18	Alum	50 a 0 00
Dundee	18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 00 a 1 15
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	1 05 a	Com. pr. bag	2 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 12½
Bro. Sheetings	8 a 9	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	10½ a 11½	P. Brandy	1 00 a 1 25
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	N. C. Apple	70 a 0 75
FLOUR—		Northern do.	70 a 0 90
Family	6 00 a	N. C. Whiskey	70 a 0 80
Super.	5 75 a	Northern do.	35 a 0 40
Fine	5 50 a	SUGARS—	
Scratched	5 25 a	Loaf	13 a 13½
GRAIN—		Crushed	12 a 13
Corn	1 00 a 1 05	Coffee	10 a 10½
Wheat	1 00 a 1 15	Porto Rico	9 a 10
Rye	1 10 a 1 20	New Orleans	8½ a 9½
Oats	60 a 70	TALLOW,	10 a 00
Peas	85 a 90	WOOL,	19 a 20
HIDES—Dry	11 a 12½	TURPENTINE—	
Green	5 a 6	Yellow dip	2 15 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin	1 62 a 1 75
Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½	Hard	1 00 a 1 15
Ditto, wide	7 a 7½	Spirits	87 a 87½

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—No change to note in price of this article, with but few transactions since our last review.

Flour—Receipts light; market firm at quotations.

Spirits Turpentine—Sales of a few small lots at 87½.

Pork—No alteration to note in price. Sales since last review at 84.

Corrected by JOHN H. ROBINSON.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Jan. 7, 1859.

Turpentine, Yellow 2 65, Hard 1 65. Spirits 40½. Rosin, Common 1 12½ to 1 15. Tar 1 90. Corn 75. Cotton, inferior 9, ordinary 9½, low middling 10, middling 10½ to 10¾, strict middling 10½, good middling 10¾.

Last sales of Virgin Turpentine 2 12. Barrels 1 40—90 days. Flour, 40 bbls. at 6 15 for super, 6 40 for family.

At New York, Cotton firm. Flour declined; Southern 5 45 to 5 70. Spirits firm but dull sales. Rosin firm at 1 65.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—2,285,270 bales, against 1,912,176 last year. Increase 373,094 bales.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Jan'y 7, Str Flora McDonald, with Passengers, and Goods for J M Worth & Son, J & N A Cameron, W Auman, E F Moore, J N Smith, J C Stedman & Co, Worth & Utley, A L Strong, Rockfish Co, Mrs M Hartman, R C Saunders, Cross Creek Co, H C McLean, R Love, Errant & Wilson, Mrs Banks, A A McKethan, S C Hackney, R Jones, Myrover & Wightman, W Draughon, G Lauder, S C Lineberry, I Dodd, S Edwards, G McNeill.

Orrell & Dailey's Line. Jan'y 7th, Kate McLaurin, with Passengers, and Goods for Orrell & Dailey, Pemberton & Sloan, W McIntyre, J R McDuffie, J W Lett, A G Thornton & Co, D & W McLaurin, H McDonald, and others.

Schools at Haywood.

THE MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOLS at this place will commence their next Session the 16th inst.

A. R. BLACK.

Jan'y 3, 1860 81-2t*

MONEY.

COUNTRY Merchants whose bills are OVERDUE, and other persons whose accounts have been running for a year OR MORE, are requested to PAY THEM THIS MONTH.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Jan'y 6 81-1mi

To the Ladies!

I AM selling everything in the way of Fall and Winter Goods

AT NEW YORK COST FOR CASH.

Staple Goods at reduced prices.

J. N. PRIOR.

Jan'y 9. 1t

SADDLE AND HARNESS FACTORY.



THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and informs the public that he has now and will continue to have an increased force of experienced Saddle and Harness Makers, whose work he will warrant; and that he is prepared to offer to the public a large and varied assortment of every thing kept in his line. His assortment of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valices, &c., is unsurpassed for workmanship and material, and will compare favorably for neatness with any other Manufactory, either North or South. Persons wanting any thing in his line will do him a favor to call and examine his stock before purchasing, as he is satisfied it will not fail to please them. His establishment will be found five doors East of Cape Fear Bank, on Person Street.

☞ Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

W. OVERBY.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 9, 1860. 81-6m

Persons indebted are earnestly requested to call and settle, as I must have money.

A. E. HALL,

Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

HAS removed to the Store No. 10 North Water street, and will buy and sell for a commission.

Wilmington, Jan'y 6, 1860. 81-6m

NOTICE.

HAVING removed to Florida, I have left my papers with Messrs. Wm. Mcb. McKay and Henry Mullins, Attorneys at Law, who will attend to all my cases in the Courts of North Carolina where I have been employed My clients will please call on them.

JAMES BANKS.

Florida, Dec'r 27, 1859. 81-itf

Who Wants Guano? Who Wants Guano?

IT is the wish of some of the members of the Agricultural Society of Cumberland, to form a Club of as many as are so disposed, to make an order for a supply of Guano. All wishing to form members of said Club, are requested to convene at the Market House, at 3½ o'clock on Monday the 30th, it being Monday of the Special Term of the Superior Court.

R. M. D.

Jan'y 8 81*2t

Weekly Carolinian copy 2 times.

RASOIRS A SONNETTE

DE LA FABRIQUE DE

JAQUES LECOULTRE.

AU SENTIER

VALLEE DU LAC DE TOUX,

CANTON DE VAUD, EN SUISSE.

THESE RAZORS, so well known and of which the quality is warranted, possess this great advantage, that they may be used ten years before they require sharpening. Before using them it is necessary to rub them upon a good leather strap, particularly upon those of McCherpilloud, of Rolle.

When the blade is become blunt and the edge round, you must rub them without taking them to pieces, exactly in the same way as the common razors, upon a wooden wheel, upon which there should be a little emery diluted with some olive oil. Great care must be taken to prevent the grinder from using a grindstone to sharpen them upon, because the blade of these razors being very thin, they would be easily softened.

The Razors above mentioned are complimented as follows by the Editor of the "Wilmington Journal:"

"RAZORS.—All bearded gentlemen know how a keen edged razor feels on the face. They also know the effects of a dull razor—one that will make a man——; we were about to say something vulgar—but our christian feelings overpowered us, and we had to stop. What we desire to say is, if a razor "as is a razor" be desirable to, or desired by any of our readers, Baldwin's is the place to get *the* article. Our Associate speaks knowingly, he having *bought* a pair. They shave slick and easy—they are what they are recommended to be—nothing less."

The above valued Razors together with Strops, Shaving Soaps and Lather Brushes, can be found at the

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING STORE OF

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.,

21 Hay Street.

Jan'y 5. 81-2t

LAND FOR SALE.

ON the 13th day of Jan'y, A. D. 1860, between 9 and 11 o'clock, we will offer for Sale at the Mill owned by Mrs. E. A. Devane, in New Hanover county,—that large and valuable Tract of Land, upon which Stewart Devane Esq., formerly resided.

The said tract of land contains about ELEVEN HUNDRED ACRES, of which FIVE OR SIX HUNDRED ACRES are excellent farming land. There are some THREE HUNDRED cleared, and in high state of Cultivation.

There are also, upon the premises, two crops of Turpentine boxes.

The buildings are of a superior order, and in good repair. The place is supplied with an abundance of the best water, and for beauty of situation and health is unsurpassed.

At the same place and upon that day we will sell our whole crop of Corn, Fodder, and Peas, also, Horses, Mules, Hogs, Cattle, &c.

Terms made known on day of Sale.

T. W. DEVANE & BRO.

Jan'y 2. 81*1t

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., January 9, 1860:—

J D Adams, Mrs C C Andrews, E A Andrews.

C Bullu, Geo P Brown, Ann N Brown, Nancy J Branch, H S Berry, B C & C Beard, F M Blackman, Wm Brunt, Gabriel Barfield, Ruben Butler, P Bolton, Henry K W Brown.

A R Carver, John Campbell, John A Campbell 8, J T Crawley, Sidney P Clapp, Elizabeth Creel, John Calvin.

Martha Dunning, Elizabeth Davis, Wm Q Dawson, John Doughty, J Davis.

Joshua Evans, Thos A Evans.

Robt F Faucett, Elbert R Freeman, Mary E Freeman, Henry Fleusbag.

Henry A Gifford, B A Gray, Robt Green, Robt Graham, Sarah J Gardner, Mary A Gardner, Sarah Garrott.

J A Hammond, Elenor Heps, R Hamouth.

J R M Louis, W H Laurence, Richard Louis, Jas R Lowe, Richard Lochlayer, Sinkler Lochlayer, R Lovett.

Magnetic Telegraph Office, John Mash, J Myers & Co, Mathew Mills, Sam'l Moulton, M J McKay, Donald McArthur, Nancy McLeran, Jas McEntyre, Wm J McCraney.

Mary Nelson

A W Pool 2, R J Prescott.

Rev L H Reid.

A Spence 2, Luke Stancy, Coster Smith, Dan'l Sutherland 2, Mary Smith, Catharine G Smith, H M Scarbrough, Mrs H N Shaw.

Miss M A Tilman.

Mary D White, A K Warner, Webb & Brother, Sarah A Williams.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please state that they are advertised.

JAS. G. COOK, P. M.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1859.

Petition for Distribution.

John McLeod, Peter McLeod, Malcom McLeod, Helen McLeod, and John Leach, Guardian of Catharine Ann McLeod, John McLeod, and Daniel James McLeod, against Angus McLeod, Administrator of Neill McLeod, dec'd., William McLeod, Norman McLeod, Roderick McLeod, Donald McLeod, and Alexander McLeod, Jane McLeod, Mary McLeod, and John McLeod, minor children of Alexander McLeod, reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said non-resident defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March, A. D., 1860, and then and there plead or answer said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be had as to them.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, the first Monday of December, A. D., 1859.

81*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1859.

Duncan McNeill vs. John A. McNeill.

Attachment.

IN this case, it appearing to the Court that the defendant, John A. McNeill, has removed from this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for said county at the court house in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said attachment, or judgment final, by default, will be rendered against him.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday in November, A. D. 1859, and of American Independence the eighty-fourth year.

81*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Clk.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1859.

Duncan McKay, Dugald McKay, vs. Peter McKay, Alex'r McKay and others.

Petition for Partition of Land.

THIS cause coming on to be heard upon the Petition filed, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Peter McKay, Alex'r McKay, and others, whose names are unknown, defendants, are non-residents of this State, It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the aforesaid non-resident defendants to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be held for our said county, at the court house in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be heard ex parte, and judgment pro confesso entered as to them.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday in November, A. D. 1859, and of American Independence the eighty-fourth year.

81*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Clk.

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE 14th Session of this Institution will open on the 12th of JULY 1859, under the charge of DAN'L. STEWART, Jr., A. B., as Principal.

Board can be had either at the Steward's Hall or in the neighborhood at $8 per month, exclusive of lights and washing.

For further information apply to the undersigned at Laurinburgh, N. C.

R. D. DICKSON, Sec'y.

Laurinburgh, June 18. 25-tf

RALEIGH FEMALE SEMINARY.

Raleigh, N. C.

THE SPRING TERM OF 1860, WILL BEGIN THE SECOND THURSDAY IN JANUARY, and continue 21 weeks.

FACULTY.

T. H. BRAME, A. M., President and Prof. of Latin, Mathematics and Experimental Science.
REV. R. T. HEFLIN, Prof. of Moral Philosophy.
MISS A. J. SEARLE, Teacher of French, German and Oil Painting.
MISS S. E. COOK, Teacher of Music, Grecian and Oriental Painting, Painting in Water-colors, Drawing, Leather-work, &c.
MISS ————, Teacher of Music and English.
MRS. M. A. BRAME, Matron.

EXPENSES PER 21 WEEKS.

English Branches,	$15,00
Latin, Greek, French and German, each,	10,00
Music, with use of Instrument,	22,00
Grecian and Oriental Painting, Painting in Water-colors, Drawing, each,	10,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Embroidery, Wax-fruit, Leather-work, each,	5,00
Lectures and use of Apparatus,	1,50
Contingent Expenses,	1,00
Board, including servants' attention and fuel,	50,00

Washing and lights, from $1,50 to $2 per month.

Pupils received at any time, and charged from time of entrance till end of term. Deductions made only for protracted sickness.

☞ All bills payable half at the beginning and half at the end of term.

Persons desiring further information will please apply to T. H. Brame, or Rev. R. T. Heflin.

M. A. BLEDSOE, Pres't. Board Trustees.

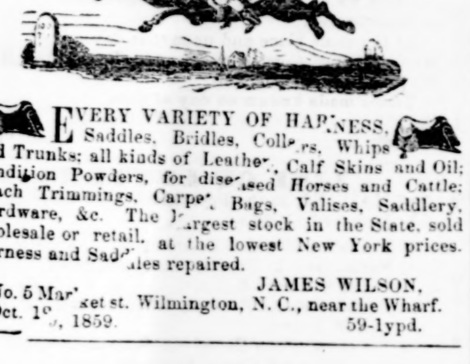
A. M. GORMAN, Sec'y.
Nov. 18. 69-3m

Notice is hereby given,

THAT at the expiration of ninety days, application will be made for the re-issue of Certificate No. 130, for one thousand shares of Stock in the Western Rail Road Company, belonging to Cumberland County, the original one, dated March 1858, having been lost.

DAN'L McDIARMID,
G. DEMING,
Commissioners.

October 24, 1859. 60tf



EVERY VARIETY OF HARNESS, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Trunks; all kinds of Leather, Calf Skins and Oil; Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle; Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, Saddlery, Hardware, &c. The largest stock in the State, sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices. Harness and Saddles repaired.

JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market st. Wilmington, N. C., near the Wharf.
Oct. 1?, 1859. 59-1ypd.



WM. CARTER & SON,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers and Manufacturers

OF ALL KINDS OF

Leather, Saddles and Harness,

Of every description, Collars, Whips, &c.

AND we also particularly call the attention of the whole surrounding country to give us a call, as we are determined that none shall surpass us in quality or low prices; and we will give the highest cash price at all times for Raw Hides and Tallow, in exchange for our articles.

Country Merchants would do well to call and examine our Stock, as we can sell them Shoes of a much better quality than they usually get, on very accommodating terms. Southern Planters would do well to send us all their orders as we are making a No. 1 article of NEGRO SHOES, that are warranted to give entire satisfaction.

N B. All Orders from a distance shall have prompt attention.

S. S. CARTER. WM. CARTER.
Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C., March 15, 1859. 96-

Hardware, Cutlery, SADDLERY, &c.

JAMES MARTINE is now receiving a large and general assortment of every thing in the above line.

—ALSO—

A prime article of Rio, Laguira and Java COFFEE Crushed and Brown SUGAR; Sugar House SIRUP and MOLASSES.

All of which is offered on as good terms as can be had in this market.

Nov'r 24, 1858. 66tf

STOVES, SHEET IRON, TIN-WARE, &c.

ON HAND, a large assortment of Box and Cooking Stoves: Tin-ware; Sheet-Iron; Lead Pipe. Also

The "Old Dominion Coffee Pot."

For sale by JAMES MARTINE.
Nov'r 24. 66tf

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

SPERM, Refined, Lard, Linseed and Tanners' OIL, White Lead, Burning Fluid; Putty; Window Glass and Sash of all sizes.

—ALSO—

A fresh supply of POND'S PAIN DESTROYER.
For sale by JAMES MARTINE.
Nov'r 24, 1858. 66tf

Bacon, Corn and Hay.

10 HHDS. well smoked BACON.
100 Sacks CORN.
75 Bales Eastern HAY.
Just received.

E. F. MOORE.
Dec. 1, 1859. 71-

Fresh Arrivals.

15 Firkins GOSHEN BUTTER.
75 Bbls. White WHISKEY.
50 Boxes Manf. TOBACCO.
25 Tons PERUVIAN GUANO, No. 1.
Just received by

E. F. MOORE.
Dec. 1, 1859. 71-

Whiskey and Brandy.

110 BBLS. Pure Corn Whiskey;
25 " Apple Brandy;
20 " N. E. Rum;
20 " American Brandy;
15 " Old Rye Whiskey.

For sale by E. F. MOORE.
Sept 12 48-

Harnett County.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS for the building of a Court House and Jail at Lillington, will be received, until the 13th of March, at Summerville. Plans and specifications will be exhibited during the week of Harnett Superior Court, commencing on the 13th of Feb'y next. For information address R. C. Belden, at Johnsonville, Harnett co.

FARQUHARD SMITH,
C. C. BARBEE,
WM. A. JOHNSON,
SION HARRINGTON,
R. C. BELLEN,
Building Committee.

Dec'r 20 77tF6

KEROSENE OIL.

THE NEW YORK KEROSENE OIL CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1854,)

ANNOUNCE that, having made great improvements in the manufacture of Kerosene, they are now enabled to offer it to the Trade at

A Reduced Price.

The attention of consumers is respectfully called to the subjoined table, the result of a photometrical examination, by Ed'd N. Kent, Esq., of New York, Chemist, and dated Feb. 3, 1856.

MATERIAL.	LAMP.	Intensity of light.	Quantity of light from an equal measure of Oil.	Price of the Oil per Gallon.	Cost of an equal amount of light.
Kerosene,	Kerosene	13.689	2.435	1.00	4.10
Camphene,	Camphene	5.625	1.299	63	4.85
Whale Oil,	Solar	1.892	833	1.00	12.00
Lard Oil,	Solar	1.640	706	1.25	17.70
Sperm Oil,	Solar	2.025	850	2.25	26.47
Burning Fluid,	Large wick	553	300	87	29.00

Reliable orders from the Trade, by Mail or Telegraph filled on application to

AUSTENS, Agents,
93 Pearl St., N. Y.

KEROSENE is also to be obtained at the Manufacturers' Prices, of all the New York Wholesale Druggists, Grocers, Camphene and Burning Fluid Manufacturers and Dealers in Lamps.

N. B.—KEROSENE is the trade-mark of the Kerosene Oil Co., and all persons are cautioned against using the said trade-mark for other oils.

Oct'r 7 56-3mspd

BALTIMORE GLASS WORKS.

BEING in full operation with three furnaces we are prepared to execute all orders for WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes and of the favorite and well known BRANDS that we have been manufacturing for sixteen years in Baltimore. 1st CHESAPEAKE, PATAPSCO AND BOLTON. Also, GLASSWARE of all KINDS and COLORS.

WINE BOTTLES, all kinds.	Pickle and Preserve JARS.
PORTER BOTTLES.	Syrup & Cordial BOTTLES.
MINERAL WATER DO.	VIALS and Patent Medicine
SPECIE JARS.	BOTTLES. Private Mould
FLASKS.	WARE of all kinds, and
DEMIJOHNS.	Druggists' GLASSWARE.

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND AGENTS FOR SALE OF

FRENCH WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS.

Alum,	Roll Brimstone,	Blue Vitrol,
Copperas,	Castile Soap,	Borax,
Epsom Salts,	Castor Oil,	Extract Logwood,
Bi-Carb Soda,	Linseed Oil,	Glue, all kinds,
Sal Soda	White Lead,	Sand Paper,
Saleratus,	French Zinc,	Varnishes, all kinds,
Saltpetre,	Paints and Colors,	Whiting, Putty, &c.

BAKER BROTHERS & CO.,
32 and 34 South Charles street.
Dec'r 19, 1859. 77-2wpd

BLOOD FOOD

Dr. Bronson having been so far reduced by consumption, as to be considered beyond all hope of recovery by the most eminent of the medical profession, and also by himself—a regular physician of twenty years practice—as a last resort, conceived the idea of ANALYZING THE BLOOD, and applying the subject of physiology to the more immediate connection, and effect of the state of the blood upon the health and system. The result has been the production of this 'BLOOD FOOD,' from the use of which Dr. Bronson was restored to perfect health. Within six months after its introduction, over two thousand consumptives were effectually cured by it. If you have any complaints of a consumptive tendency, Cough, Cold, Head-ache, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite or Pain in the Side, lose no time in procuring a bottle of the "BLOOD FOOD." If you are suffering from Nervous Debility, or your sleep is broken and disturbed, if your Spirits are Depressed, or your Organs Relaxed, you will find in this an unfailing remedy, by commencing with ten drops. If your Liver is torpid or diseased in any manner whatever, one or two bottles will be sure to invigorate, and bring it into lively and healthy action. In the most inveterate cases of Dyspepsia, the patient can here find the most efficient and grateful relief. A benefit is always experienced after taking only one bottle. In Male or Female Complaints and Weaknesses, the sufferer, after trying other remedies in vain, may rest assured, that a certain cure will result from the use of two or three bottles. The "BLOOD FOOD" is effectual in all cases of Eruptions, Salt Rheum, Scrofula and other like complaints. Pale and emaciated children and adults are immediately benefitted by its use. It gives strength to the body, and color and beauty to the skin. Physicians of all schools are using it with wonderful success.

For full directions, see circulars. Price $1 per bottle.

In presenting you with DR. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL, we desire to state its superiority over every nostrum that nurse or quack has heretofore offered you. First, it is the preparation of a regular physician, who is well qualified from much experience in infantile complaints to prescribe for them. Secondly—It is entirely free from paregoric or opiate of any kind, and consequently relieves by removing the suffering of your child, instead of deadening its sensibilities. Thirdly—It is put up with great care, as a comparison of it with any other article for infantile complaints will show; the very roots from which it is distilled being dug from the forests under the direction of Dr. Eaton, many of them by his own hands. Fourthly—It is perfectly harmless and cannot injure the most delicate infant, and is a certain cure and relief in all the following cases, which is its chief merit over every other preparation, viz: FOR ALL COMPLAINTS ATTENDING TEETHING, such as Dysentery, Colic, &c.; also, for softening the gums, and relieving pain. For regulating the bowels it is unequalled. For Cold in the Head it is a sure relief. For CROUP, the most fatal and trying of diseases, it can be relied on with perfect confidence; and from its powerful anti-spasmodic, in all cases of convulsions or fits we earnestly recommend you to lose no time in procuring it. Lastly—It costs so much more than other preparations of the kind, that we cannot afford such long advertisements; for the same reason, it commends itself as the most reliable to all mothers. In all cases, the directions wrapped around each bottle must be strictly followed. Price, 25 cents per bottle.

MOTHERS

Sold by CHURCH & DUPONT, Druggists, No. 36 Maiden Lane, New York, by JAS. N. SMITH, Fayetteville, N. C. And by all respectable Druggists throughout the country.

Nov 11, 1859 66-1y

A GEM!

The New Style, Small, COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS, AT Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.

Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.: plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melaneotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 36 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.

Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.

C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.
Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

NEW STOCK OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

We are just receiving our new stock of

Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books; School Books; Blank Books; Writing Papers; Envelopes, &c.

Oct'r 6, 1859 E. J. HALE & SON. 55-

RORY McNAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.

Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

JOHN P. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF

Robeson, Cumberland, Columbus and Bladen.

Office at Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.
July 5, 1859 29tf

OWEN & YARBROUGH.

HAVE this day entered into Copartnership for the purpose of transacting the

Commission and Forwarding Business,

in all its branches, in Wilmington, and will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care. Liberal cash advances will be made on Consignments of Country Produce.

☞ Office on North Water St., over H. Vonglahan's Store.

JOHN W. OWEN.
O. S. YARBROUGH.
Wilmington, Oct 20, 1859 64-

Wm. H. TURLINGTON,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce.

Refers to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Bank of North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.

Nov 9, 1859 65-tf

GEO. HARRISS. W. W. HARRISS. A. J. HOWELL.

HARRISS & HOWELL,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 17, 1859. 58-1Ypd

ROBERT H. COWAN,

General Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office South Corner Market and Water streets, up-stairs.
Oct. 13, 1859. 57-1Y

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 28, 1859 84tf

W. H. ALLEN.] [J. M. CLARK.

ALLEN & CLARK,

Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS IN LIME, PLASTER, CEMENT, HAIR, &c.

☞ Agents for Rush & Orrell's Line of Steamers. ☜

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment.

Jan'y 19, 1859. 81-

JAS. C. SMITH.] [MILES COSTIN

JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,

Factors, Commission and Forwarding Merchants.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT attention given to sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES and all kinds of Produce. Liberal advancements made on Consignments.

Refer to E. P. HALL, Pres't Branch Bank of State. H. R. SAVAGE, Cash'r Bank Cape Fear. JOHN DAWSON, Esq.

July 20, 1859 33-6mos

Dr. FRANK WILLIAMS'S RYE WHISKEY.

R. MITCHELL has made arrangements with Dr. Frank Williams, to be constantly supplied with his celebrated RYE WHISKEY, which can be had at his Store at all times, by wholesale or retail.

Oct'r 11, 1859. 56-tf

Red Springs Academy.

THE FIRST TERM of this School, for the year 1860, will open the 2d of January. It is situated in the midst of a moral, intelligent and industrious community, affording comparatively little temptation to idleness and immorality. The increasing popularity of the Mineral Springs at this place is a sufficient recommendation of its healthfulness.

The course of instruction will be thorough and efficient, and the Principal, who has had an experience of several years in teaching, will spare no pains to promote the advancement of his pupils in moral and mental improvement.

Terms per Session of five months.

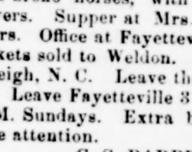
Board, including Washing, Lights and Fuel,	$35 to $40
Tuition in Classics and higher Mathematics.	$12
" " English Branches,	$8 to $10

WM. J. STUART, Principal.
Dec'r 20, 1859. 77*3t

C. S. BARBEE. C. C. BARBEE.

METROPOLITAN LINE.

The Most Direct Route North.



WE are running a Daily Line of Two-horse Coaches between Fayetteville and Raleigh, N. C., connecting with the Raleigh and Gaston and N. C. Railroad at Raleigh.

Best two-horse line of Mail Coaches in the State. New Coaches, thoroughly lined. Young, strong, and well-broke horses, with careful and accommodating drivers. Supper at Mrs. Barclay's. Through in 12 hours. Office at Fayetteville Hotel, Fayetteville, N. C. Tickets sold to Weldon. Office at Yarbrough House, Raleigh, N. C. Leave the latter place 5½ o'clock, P. M. Leave Fayetteville 3 o'clock, P. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. Sundays. Extra baggage must be pre-paid, to have attention.

C. S. BARBEE & BRO., Proprietors,
Barclaysville, N. C.
Dec'r 20, 1859 77*8tpd

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—October Term, 1859.

Flora Cameron vs. Neill Cameron, et. al.
Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Mary E., Cintha A., Nancy M., Thos. A., Rufus H., Flora A., and Alex'r W. Cameron, children of Arch'd W. Cameron, Dec'd, reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, notifying the absent defendants to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of January next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the above named petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, the 4th Monday of October, 1859.

79*6t] A. H. McNEILL, C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Hector McLean vs. Daniel S. Morrison and wife Susannah, Effie McLean, Catharine McLean, Margaret J. F. McLean, Mary C. McLean, Daniel B. McLean, Sarah A. McLean, Hugh A. McLean, Neill McLean, Neill McPhaul and wife Margaret, and the children and next of kin of John McLean, and the children and next of kin of Mary Johnson, whose names are unknown.

Attachment in Equity against said Neill McPhaul.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that said Hugh A. McLean, Neill McLean, Neill McPhaul and wife Margaret, and the children and next of kin of John M Lean, and the children and next of kin of Mary John son, whose names are unknown, are non-residents of this State, they are hereby notified to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Robeson aforesaid, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in March next, 1860, and plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them and a decree be rendered pro confesso.

R. S. FRENCH, C. & M. E.
Dec'r 2. 72*6w

W. S. NORMENT,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Lumberton, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen and Columbus. All business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office in the Court House.

June 27, 1859. 28-*1y

Shad Seine Twine.

W. MAC INTYRE has received—
500 lbs. Cotton Seine Twine,
100 lbs. Gilling Net.

Jan'y 2, 1860. 79*3t

MAPES' NITROGENIZED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

For Cotton, Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, &c.,

Composed of Dried Blood, Bones, Sulphuric Acid, Peruvian Guano and Sulphate of Ammonia.

Testimonials from Hundreds who have Used it Eleven Years!

Does not exhaust the Land like Guano, but permanently Improves it!

100 pounds of Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate of Lime, will equal in effect and lasting power 185 pounds Peruvian Guano.

Produces Heavier Bolls of Cotton and Greater Weight of Wheat and other Grain, per Bushel, than Peruvian Guano!—Prevents Rust!

SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

I have set out with the determination to see what can be done on twenty-five acres of high, dry upland, by ditching, under-draining, thorough subsoiling, and the application of fifteen dollars worth of Mapes' Super-Phosphate of Lime to the acre. I am fully satisfied from an experiment made by me (as above) this year, that I can raise a bag of Cotton or thirty bushels of Corn per acre the first year, and bring every acre in good heart. Truly yours, "D."

NEW YORK, Nov. 19, 1859.

Professor JAMES J. MAPES:—

DEAR SIR: I have no hesitation in saying, that I have used your Super-Phosphate of Lime since 1852; in that year, using 7½ tons: each year since, I have used it in varying quantities. Its average effect has been all you promised. I rely on it in all cases to put in with the seed, to give an early and healthful growth to the plant. I have invariably found the article of good quality, and if anything, better in 1858 than in 1852.

Respectfully, yours, HENRY C. VAIL.

From Judge E. A. Nisbit.

MACON, Ga., Nov'r 7th, 1859.

Sometime ago I used a ton of Prof. Mapes' Phosphate of Lime as a fertilizer for Cotton. The summer was exceedingly dry, and therefore unfavorable to a fair experiment. The result, however, was an increased product of 200 pounds to the acre, using the ton upon 12 acres. Prof. Mapes' recent improvements in this article, from what I learn of it, I have no doubt have made it more desirable as a fertilizer than was the original article, and I can see that the use of it must be very profitable.

E. A. NISBIT.

COTTON.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct'r 18, 1859.

Mr. J. J. MAPES: Dear Sir:—In reply to yours of the 1st inst., I cheerfully state: I have used Mapes' Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate of Lime on my Cotton of the present year, and am perfectly satisfied with its yield.

I can recommend it to my neighbors with confidence, as a pure and effective manure, and would give it the preference to any other in the market.

Yours, respectfully, THOMAS DAVIS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 20, 1859.

J. J. MAPES, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I have very great pleasure in writing you touching the effects of your Super-Phosphate of Lime on our Cotton crop. Having tested it against four other preparations, I find the appearance of the plant is most hopeful and promising, as regards a large and remunerating yield. I feel certain your manure will give from *one hundred to one hundred and thirty* pounds of Cotton more than any other preparation per acre.

It is a remarkable fact that no Rust is seen in the plant where your Manure has been used, while all others show Rust more or less, and this is especially the case where Guano has been used.

And last, though not least, as regards the Planter's interest, I feel certain that Cotton from Super-Phosphate will WEIGH MUCH HEAVIER than from any other preparation: in this particular, I believe Phosphates are destined to work the greatest possible revolution in the Cotton-growing states to the South.

The plants look most vigorous and luxurious, some being six feet high, and holding from eighty to one hundred and ten Bolls each stalk.

I am, very truly, H. LOMAS.

WESTPORT, CONN., Nov. 28, 1859.

Prof. JAMES J. MAPES:—Dear Sir—Having used your phosphate, I would state that on twenty acres of worn-out land, not capable of producing ten or twelve bushels of grain to the acre by ordinary means, I applied 500 lbs. of your Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate per acre, and seeded it down to grass and grain crops in the fall of 1858.

It has given me over thirty bushels of white rye per acre, and a stand of grass equal to any I ever saw. The rest of the fourteen tons I purchased of you was used on other sections of my farm, and I am more than satisfied with the results.

Yours, etc., MORRIS KETCHUM.

Price, per ton, $50; per bag, 160 lbs., $4.

Orders, accompanied with drafts on New York, Charleston or Savannah, will receive prompt attention.

Contracts for low rates of freight will be made in all instances.

Correspondents ordering implements, machinery or seeds, may rely upon the same attention given to selection and shipment, as if ordered in person.

Liberal arrangements made with first-class houses for the sale of Mapes' Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate, also Agricultural Implements Machinery, Seeds, &c.

Circulars, Catalogues, &c., sent on request.

CHAS. V. MAPES.
Mapes' Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse, 132 & 134 Nassau, and 11 Beckman sts., New York.
Dec 17, 1859. 77*2m

AGENT WANTED,

TO Solicit Orders for our $15, $20, and $25 Patent Sewing Machines. Salary $40 per month, with expenses paid. It is a practical machine for every family; so simple in its construction that a child can learn to run it, and half an hour's experience will enable a lady to operate with it well. Warranted equal to any high priced machines. Address

I. HALE Jr. & CO.,
Newburyport, Mass.
Nov. 68*9t

NORTH CAROLINA,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Clerk and Master's Office, Asheboro', December 15th, 1859.

WHEREAS William S. Marsh has filed in the Office of the Clerk and Master in Equity of said County, his bill of complaint against George Baldwin, Henry B. Elliott, and others, and it is made to appear by the affidavit of the plaintiff, that said Elliott is not an inhabitant of this State, and the said W. S. Marsh prays that said Elliott be notified of the pendency of said bill by publication for six weeks in some newspaper, published in this State,—It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Elliott personally to be and appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Randolph, at the Court House in Asheboro', on the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said bill, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed, and set for hearing ex parte as to him.

Witness, J. Worth, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office in Asheboro', this 15th Dec., 1859.

76*6t] J. WORTH, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—Oct'r Term 1859,
George Cagle and Wife, et al, vs. George W. Williams, et al.—Petition for division of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that George W. Williams is not an inhabitant of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, notifying the said George W. Williams of the filing of this petition, and unless he be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of January next, and answer the petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, 4th Monday October, 1859.

79*6t] A. H. McNEILL, C. C. C.

A SELECT

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

Mt. Vernon Springs, Chatham Co., N. C.

THE subscriber having been engaged in the instruction of youth for several years, and for the last four Principal of the Male Department of Mt. Vernon Seminary, will open, on the 2d Monday in January, a SELECT SCHOOL for boys and young men, at this place. The Springs are justly celebrated for their medicinal properties, and the healthfulness of this place is well known. It is removed from inducements to vice and scenes of dissipation.

Young men can here pursue an English and Scientific Course of Studies, and be prepared for the business of life, while those who wish can be prepared for the University or Wake Forest College.

TERMS PER SESSION.

For English Studies, from $5 to $15; Latin $15; Latin and Greek, $20; Agricultural Chemistry, extra; $2; Incidental expenses, 75 cents.

It is very desirable for all to be punctual, though pupils will be received at any time, and after two weeks from the opening of Session will be charged from time of entrance till close of Session, and no deductions unless in cases of protracted illness. One-half of Tuition payable in advance.

Good Board can be obtained in the village and neighborhood at from 6 50 to $8 per month, including washing, lights; &c.; and a few can obtain board with the subscriber.

For further particulars, address

R. P. JONES, Principal.
Goldston, Chatham Co., N. C., Dec. 30, 1859. 79*8w

RUSAMONT SCHOOL.

THE Second Session of this School will commence Second Tuesday in January. The Academy is located on the high and healthful region of Lower Little River, eighteen miles north-west from Fayetteville, and six miles from Johnsonville, in a highly moral and religious community. Terms of Tuition per Session of five months: English Branches from $8 00 to $12 50, Languages, $15 00. Board can be had in good families for $7 00 per month.

T. J. BROOKS,
Johnsonville, N. C.

Col. A. Murchison, Johnsonville; Wm. J. Kelly, Esq., Manchester, Dr. Alex. Munroe, Argyle.

Dec. 24. 79-2t*

Bethlehem Academy.

THE SECOND SESSION of this Institution will commence on the SECOND MONDAY in January next. It is situated about five miles west of Carthage, in a healthy and moral neighborhood. The course of instruction will be thorough, embracing such branches as are usually taught in schools of the highest grade.

☞ Pupils charged invariably from the time of entering to the close of the Session, except by special contract. Tuition, $7 50, $12 and $16 per Session. Board $7 per month.

N. D. J. CLARK, A. B., Principal.
Dec'r 21, 1859. 78-1t*3t

MOUNT VERNON SEMINARY.

THE next Session of these Schools, for both sexes, will commence on the second Monday in Jan'y next.

The Trustees have placed both departments under the supervision of one Principal, in order to secure entire co-operation between the officers of each School. Competent and faithful teachers will be placed over each separate department. Young men, who feel called of God to the Ministry, and who come properly recommended by their churches, of any orthodox denomination, will not be charged any tuition: and young persons of both sexes, without means, will be credited until they can earn the money to pay it.

Tuition in the English branches from $5 to $15. For any other language five dollars extra. Painting $10. Music $20—with use of instrument. Board in good families from $6 50 to $8 per month, lights and washing inclusive, and at the Seminary for girls, $8 exclusive of lights. Every article of clothing should be marked.

Half tuition and board is desired to be paid in advance.

T. S. YARBRO, Principal.
Goldston, Chatham co., N. C., Dec'r 19, 1859. 77-*3tpd

RICHARDSON'S

IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS,

DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Church Street, New York.
Dec. 16, 1859. 76*1y

An Agency for the Sale of WM. KNABE & CO'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.

ESTABLISHED IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

HAVING secured the Agency for the sale of the above unrivalled instruments, we invite the attention of all who may want a FIRST CLASS PIANO (and no other is worth buying) to the fact, and respectfully solicit the most intelligent and critical examination of the instruments now on exhibition. These Pianos have secured more Premiums than any other manufacture. They are fully endorsed by such names in the musical world as Thalberg, Strakosh, Satter, Vieuxtemps, beside the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country.

There are hundreds of families in North Carolina where these Pianos are used. We name a few out of Wilmington: Hon. L. O'B. Branch, S. W. Cole, Esq., Gen. G. M. Leach, Carolina Female College, Salem Academy, Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsboro', Rev. T. Campbell, Salisbury, &c.

In Wilmington we refer to the following gentlemen who have Knabe's Pianos in use: Geo. Myers, Esq., F. D. Poisson, Esq., Griffith J. McRee, Esq., and others. We deliver these Pianos in Wilmington at the published rates of the Manufacturers. Every instrument has the full iron frame, and is fully warranted.

One thing we wish distinctly understood, ☞ They have never failed to secure the HIGHEST PREMIUMS, whenever brought in competition with others!

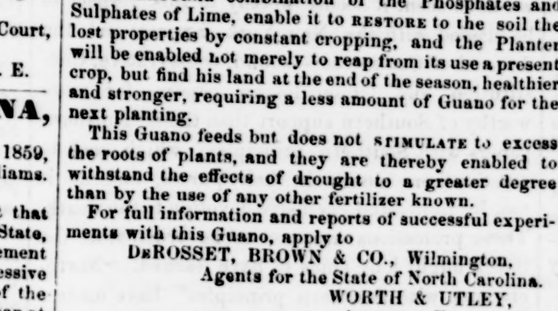
Pianos now in store, just received, and can be delivered immediately, by GEO. H. KELLEY,
Agent for Wm. Knabe & Co.
July 23, 1859. 34*1y

JARVIS & BAKER'S ISLAND GUANO,

FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN,

IMPORTED BY THE

AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, New York.



THIS Guano is far superior to any other fertilizer known, and of permanent value to the soil, is sold at thirty per cent. less than Peruvian Guano. Its peculiar NATURAL combination of the Phosphates and Sulphates of Lime, enable it to RESTORE to the soil the lost properties by constant cropping, and the Planter will be enabled not merely to reap from its use a present crop, but find his land at the end of the season, healthier and stronger, requiring a less amount of Guano for the next planting.

This Guano feeds but does not STIMULATE to excess the roots of plants, and they are thereby enabled to withstand the effects of drought to a greater degree than by the use of any other fertilizer known.

For full information and reports of successful experiments with this Guano, apply to

DeROSSET, BROWN & CO., Wilmington,
Agents for the State of North Carolina.
WORTH & UTLEY,
Agents at Fayetteville.
Nov. 10, 1859 65-3mpd

GLUE.

2000 BBLS. assorted qualities. Superior lots for Distillers' use, constantly on hand and for sale by E. W. & F. W. LEGGETT,
301 Pearl st., New York.
Dec'r 28, 1859. 79*3m

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST

STILL GREATER INDUCEMENTS!

A CHANCE TO OBTAIN

Two Handsome Steel Engravings

A BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVING ALSO

AS A PREMIUM TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER

FICTION, NEWS, HUMOR, AGRICULTURE, THE MARKETS, &c., &c.

THE Proprietors of the Saturday Evening Post, "the oldest and best of the Weeklies"—have the pleasure to announce to the reading public, that they have an exclusive engagement with an Author whose powerful Stories have of late attracted great attention, that they will open the year 1860 with a novelet, written expressly for The Post, called

THE EARL'S DAUGHTER,

By the Author of "THE RED COURT FARM," ... ROCK," the "HESTER HALLIWELL" Stories, SIX GRAY POWDERS," "THE DIAMOND BRACELET," &c., &c.

In this story, written expressly for The Post, ... powerful writer's genius has had full scope afforded, and we are able to state—having read it in manuscript, for it is already in hand—that it will make a sensation, unless we are greatly mistaken, as one of the most powerful and interesting stories ever published.

To enable those unacquainted with The Post to judge of the richness and variety of its general contents, we may state that during the past year we ... novelets, stories, poems, essays, &c., fr... the following gifted writers:

G. P. R. JAMES,	MARY HOW...
CHARLES DICKENS,	AUTHOR O...
ALFRED TENNYSON,	Court Farm...
CHARLES READE,	AUTHOR O...
H. W. LONGFELLOW,	Four Acres...
CHARLES MACKAY,	GRACE GRE...
WILKIE COLLINS,	MISS PARDO...
DR. O. W. HOLMES,	FLORENCE P...
T. S. ARTHUR,	AMELIA B. E...
AUTHOR of "The Scout," &c.	EMMA ALICE...
	AUTHOR OF "... Casket,"
ALEXANDER DUMAS,	MRS. M. A. D...
JOHN G. WHITTIER,	FANNY M. RA...
OWEN MEMEDITH,	NORA PERRY,
P. J. BAILEY, Author of "Festus,"	ISA CRAIG,
LIEUT. HABERSHAM,	MISS MARTINEAU

The Post does not confine itself, however, to ... the imagination, as so many Weeklies now do. ... erally devotes a fair portion of its ample space to NEWS OF THE WEEK, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC, ... from Paris, to an Agricultural Department, ... Note and Stock Lists, and to a Weekly and ... Price Current of the Produce Markets, &c., &c.

TERMS—ENGRAVINGS.

HAMILTON'S TWO VIEWS OF NIAGARA F... —a couple of handsome and large size Steel Engravings —the retail price of which is FIVE DOLLARS— are enabled to club with The Post on the following remarkably liberal terms.

We also Club with those well-known Monthly Magazines, Arthur's Home Magazine and Godey's Lady's Book. Read the following and take your choice of

TERMS.

One Copy of The Post,	$2 00 a y...
One Copy of The Post and BOTH Engravings of Niagara Falls,	3 00
One Copy of The Post and one of Arthur's Home Magazine,	3 00
One Copy of The Post and one of Godey's Lady's Book,	3 50

CLUBS.

2	Copies of The Post,	$3 00 a y...
4	" (and one of the Engravings to getter up of Club,)	5 00
8	" (and one copy extra, or both Engravings to getter up of Club,)	10 00
13	" (and one copy extra, or both Engravings to getter up of Club,)	15 00
20	" (and one copy extra, or both Engravings to getter up of Club,)	20 00
30	" (and one copy extra, and both Engravings to getter up of Club,)	30 00

MINISTERS and SCHOOL TEACHERS are charged ... $1 a year. The Riddle and Problem Department ... ders The Post particularly acceptable to the latter cla...

A Beautiful Premium.

A large and beautiful Engraving on steel, 17 by ... inches, called "THE SPEAKING LIKENESS," will ... sent to every subscriber to "THE POST" for 1860, ... shall send, in addition to his subscription, the sum ... twenty-five cents to pay the expense of postage, ... ing, &c., &c. The retail price of this engraving is ... dollars. It is a Gem!

P. S.—The Postage will be pre-paid on all the ... gravings.

Address, DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 132 South Third St., Philadelphia.

☞ Sample copies of the Post sent gratis when requested.

☞ TO EDITORS.—Editors who give the above one insertion, or condense the material portions of it for their editorial column, shall be entitled to an exchange and a copy of "The Speaking Likeness," by sending a marked copy of the paper containing the advertisement or notice.

Dec. 30 79*2tpd

EVERY MAN A MAGICIAN.

THE MAGICIAN'S OWN BOOK;

Or, The Whole Art of Conjuring.

BEING a Complete Hand-Book of Parlor Magic, containing OVER ONE THOUSAND Optical, Chemical, Mechanical, Magnetical and Magical Experiments, Amusing Transmutations, Astonishing Sleights and Subtleties, Celebrated Card Deceptions, Ingenious Tricks and Numbers, Curious and Entertaining Puzzles—Together with all the Most Noted Performers. The whole ILLUSTRATED WITH OVER 500 WOOD CUTS. And intended as a sort of amusement for ONE THOUSAND AND ONE EVENINGS. 12mo., cloth, 400 pages, gilt side and back stamp. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

Published by DICK & FITZGERALD,
No. 18 Ann Street, N. Y.

Also, for sale by all Booksellers in this place.

Copies of the above book sent by mail, on receipt of $1, to any address, free of postage.

Reliable Agents wanted to canvass for "THE MAGICIAN'S OWN BOOK," and other popular works; send Cash Orders to the above address. Descriptive Catalogues of our Books mailed to any address free.

⁂ Editors of Country Newspapers giving the above advertisement three prominent insertions, calling attention to the same in the Editorial column, and sending a marked copy of the paper to the Publisher, will receive "The Magician's Own Book," per return of mail, free of postage.

Dec. 30, 1859. 79*2w-pd

Notice.

THE subscriber having been appointed, at December Term of Harnett County Court, Commissioner to sell one hundred acres of LAND, on Anderson's Creek in Barbecue District, belonging to the heirs of Gilbert McInnis, deceased, will sell the above named Land to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in Toomer, on MONDAY the 13th day of FEBRUARY 1860, (it being the Monday of Harnett County Superior Court,) the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

B. F. SHAW, Commissioner.
Dec'r 17, 1859. 76*6t

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 19th of Nov'r last, a NEGRO GIRL, named RACHEL, age about 16 years, brown complexion, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, and rather slender form; her right foot a little deformed,—when standing the foot inclines inward. She has a down look. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver her to me, or for confinement in any jail, so that I get her again. Any information forwarded to me at Johnsonville P. O., Harnett county, N. C., will be thankfully received.

NEILL CAMERON.
Moore co., Dec'r 21, 1859 77*4tpd

T. M. SMITH JOHN McLAURIN.

SMITH & McLAURIN,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour and Country Produce generally, for sale or shipment, will receive prompt and personal attention.

Refer to: JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor; E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank, State N. C.

Nov 7, 1859. 64*1y